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MAUREEN DHU,

THE ADMIRAL'S DAUGHTER.

A TALE OF THE CLADDAGH.

BY MRS. J. SADLIER.

CHAPTER XIV.

THE late dawn of the following morning found the Claddagh all in commotion. Men, women and children of every age were "alive and stirring," all in the best possible humor with themselves and others, all eager and expectant, in anticipation of the glorious "take" awaiting every household net in the still waters of the Bay. Tom Flaherty and three or four others had been out all night by Randal's orders coasting around in a small hooker, in order to prevent trespassers from encroaching on the fishing grounds until all should have a fair start together.

When day began to break the waters and the shores were alike enveloped in a dense fog, but this did not at all trouble the fishermen who, from long experience, were "weather-wise," and could foretell every atmospheric change with unerring precision. So on they went stowing on board what provisions they required for their uncertain voyage—uncertain as to its duration. Oaten cakes, fish and potatoes formed the staple articles for every larder, with a quantity of spring water, which forms the only drink of the Claddagh men during their aquatic excursions. On shore they are fond of something stronger, it is true, but when at sea they never permit themselves any, even the smallest, quantity of "grog," or any other intoxicating liquor. The women were all in a state of excitement, very busy indeed, but *appearing* to be still busier. Running messages to and fro, conveying the provisions and other requirements for the voyage down to the boats, hallooing to their mates on board the boats, jostling each other on shore in the fog with their respective baskets and bundles, they were *just* in their element and would have desired no better fun. On board the boats the men were equally busy, and as the various craft were provided with necessaries for the expedition, they moved out to give place to others, their movements being performed with an ease and a quickness which were truly surprising, considering the density of the joy.

When the preparations were all completed, Randal sent a messenger up to the priory to say so, and only a few moments had elapsed when one of the fathers was seen making his way down to the quay. By this time the sun was rapidly dispelling the autumnal mist, and the noble features of the scene were gradually coming into view, illumined by the hazy splendor of the mellow sun-light. The waters were gleaming and glancing through the wreathing mist which still lingered above them, and their rippling surge made glad the hearts of the bold fishermen as it broke against their tiny craft with a wild music all its own—and theirs. When at length the sun shone out fairly above the horizon, and the last shreds of the misty curtain vanished from earth and sea, a cheerful shout burst from the Claddagh boats and was re-echoed from every surrounding height where numbers of people were already stationed waiting to see "the start."

And it was a sight well worth seeing, and one not easily to be forgotten. About that time the Claddagh fleet numbered over five hundred boats of every size, from the large, handsome hooker of thirty or forty tons burden to the frail skiff in which less hardy sailors would fear to venture around the nearest headland. Conspicuous amongst all was the Admiral's hooker, with gay streamers floating from its tall mast, and its white sail reflecting the roseate sunbeams. The sails of all the others were of the usual dull greyish color. Randal's alone was of "full bleach," that being one of the prerogatives, as it was also the distinctive mark of his high office.

On the prow of his gaily-decked boat stood the Admiral himself, his blue rug jacket, and coarse trowsers, and glazed hat of a flat round shape exactly corresponding to the costume of the other fishermen. Still there was a sort of rude dignity, the effect of conscious power, in the attitudes and gestures of the hale old man, as his quick eye glanced along the line, and his stentorian voice directed the motions of the different boats.

"Now, father," said Randal, when everything was arranged to his satisfaction, "now, father, your blessing before we start!"

Instantly every one of the fishermen bent a knee, and the good Dominican, raising his voice and his right hand, made the sign of the cross over the fleet, and pronounced a blessing on the undertaking. Familiar as the sight was to him, Father Edward was moved by the simple piety and earnest faith of the sturdy fishermen, and his voice sank almost to a whisper as he reached the last words of his paternal benediction.

On an eminence overlooking the Bay, about midway between the city and the Claddagh, stood Mr. Fitzstephen with his mother on one arm and Charlotte on the other, while Margaret was playing off her airs and graces for the especial benefit of Captain Hamilton, who had offered his arm for the occasion, well pleased to have the sprightly and handsome young widow under his charge. That the satisfaction was mutual, Margaret's sparkling gaiety sufficiently indicated. The whole party were watching with the keenest interest the animated scene before them, when a violent puffing was heard in the rear, and with it the shrill voice of Hearty Hampton, declaring the sight wasn't worth half the trouble it cost. It evidently had cost *him* some bodily exertion, for chilly as the day was he was wiping his face at a prodigious rate, as though he were very much incensed at it for perspiring so unseasonably.

"Well! well!" said he, "if ever you catch me again undertaking two feminines when I go up a hill to see sights—there now, Cecily!" to his sister, "I'm sure you may let my arm go now—why, bless my soul! Emily, my dear! here are all the Fitzstephens!"

Emily affected to be much surprised, but the truth was that her keen eye had detected that identical group from the roof of a neighboring house, and very slily indeed she had persuaded her father that there was a much better view from the height in question. Hampton's ill-humor quickly vanished, and with it went his fatigue. He was, of course, very glad to see the Fitzstephens, and one of the Fitzstephens was very glad to see him. As for Giles and Margaret they, I am sorry to say, wished the new-comers anywhere in the wide world but where they were, and that for reasons which to themselves appeared amply sufficient. Fitzstephen, however, was far too polished to appear disturbed or incommoded by the addition to the party, and Margaret's pride would not suffer her to manifest any misgiving as to the probable effect of Emily's more youthful charms on her gay cavalier. Mrs. Fitzstephen was so excessively rejoiced to see her very good friend Mr. Hampton on that occasion that, in order to enjoy his charming company (which, if truth must be told, she usually set down as "a bore"), she must needs take his arm, saying to his fair daughter at the same time with a gracious and truly maternal smile:

"There, *cara mia*, as I feel particularly good-natured this morning I will do both you and Giles a favor," and she pointed to the vacant arm, which her son, of course, presented to the lady with a most bland and courteous smile. It is hardly necessary to state that the offer was cheerfully accepted, but it may be well to observe, *en passant*, that while Emily stood there leaning on Fitzstephen's arm she was much more intent on looking out for lady-friends and acquaintances amongst the lookers-on than in watching the movements of the Claddagh fleet. Her motive will be well understood, doubtless, by all young ladies who have ever been placed in a similar position on a similarly public occasion. As for the Captain, he did certainly turn his head oftener than Margaret wished in the direction of *la belle Hampton*, as he styled her, but seeing her after a while hanging on Fitzstephen's arm, he said philosophically, and indeed legally concluded that there was little use in poaching on another's preserves, and that other Giles Fitzstephen, of whose stern reserve and lofty bearing the gallant Captain, tall as he was, had a sort of instinctive awe that compelled him to keep his distance. Besides, if the lady on his own arm was not quite so young, she was certainly quite as attractive in other respects, and in manner had decidedly the advantage, and somehow she had already obtained a hold on Hamilton's heart of which he was not himself aware. So on the whole, he was well content to leave the new-comer to Fitzstephen, so long as the merry little widow fell to his own good keeping.

"There—there, Charlotte!" cried Fitzstephen, "see there's the admiral's boat in motion—see the fine old man how well he looks standing on the prow with his two noble boys beside him!—he has just given the signal for sailing!—what hooker is that next to his?—ha! that's Shan Driscoll's——"

"What a splendid-looking young fellow that is to be sure!" observed Charlotte in her cool way, "and so that is Shan Driscoll who is to marry the flower of the Claddagh!"

"Nonsene, Charlotte! one would think you had been taking lessons from Noddy Kinshela, you speak in such an oracular tone."

"Why, what harm did I say, Giles?—but tell me where's Brian Kineely?—somehow I have a great respect for that young man ever since I saw him carry his aged parent to the church—do tell me if you see him?"

"Brian Kineely?" repeated her brother slowly, "let me see!" and he cast his eyes along the now moving line, "I fear I shall not be able to satisfy your curiosity, Charlotte, for I really cannot see him. Stay—yes, I do—there, there he is—the fourth boat from Randal's on this side."

"What a crowd of women and children!" observed Emily, "wild-looking creatures, I protest—dear me! Mrs. Fitzstephen, only look at them! why positively they are quite primitive in their red petticoats and blue jackets."

"There's one, Miss Hampton!" said the Captain suddenly, and he pointed with his finger, "one that might serve as a model for painter or sculptor—neither Grecian chisel nor Italian pencil ever exceeded that naiad."

Fitzstephen turned short on the Captain and a cold smile curled his thin lip. "You speak warmly, Captain! I dare say you have recognized in that naiad, as you call her, your partner in the dance on Midsummer Night?"

The slightest possible flush suffused the officer's brow—his face was an English one, and had, at all times, a sufficiency of color. "Well, upon my honor, Fitzstephen! I did *not* recognize the girl, but, it appears, others were not so."

"And yet you had good cause to *remember* her," persisted the other, regardless of Margaret's imploring look, and Charlotte's gentle pressure of his arm, "you cannot surely have forgotten your forced march into town that night, and the cold bath administered by Brian Kineely yonder, not to speak of anything more serious—you will not easily persuade us that you have forgotten Maureen Dhu!"

The angry response hovering on Hamilton's lips was prevented by Mrs. Fitzstephen, who, hearing Maureen's name, came eagerly forward, asking: "Where? where? which is Maureen Dhu?"

"Why, there she is ma'am!" said Emily Hampton, "a conspicuous object she is, too, in her oriental costume! See where she stands, a little in advance of the other women, looking for all the world like something fixed in a field to frighten crows! She wants to show off that fine figure of hers, to turn the heads of the young fishermen. I think she *might* put something around her shoulders such a day as this. It makes one cold to look at her, she's so long and thin."

Fitzstephen turned a withering glance of scorn on the envious belle that brought the red blood to her peachy cheek. What he was about to say might for ever have annihilated Emily's hopes, but then bitter words were left unsaid, for just at the moment a diversion was made that sent anger to the winds.

"Is this yours, Miss?" asked Noddy Kinshela, from behind, holding out to the disengaged and mortified young lady, one of those elastic machines ingeniously contrived for the disfigurement of nature's fair handiwork, the female form.

"Get away out of that with it!" cried the fair Emily, pale and red by turns, "its none of mine!"

"But I tell you, it is, miss! Didn't I see it droppin' from you as you came up the hill!"

The Captain and Fitzstephen turned away their heads partly from politeness, partly in order to conceal the smile which they could not repress. This Emily perceived, and her distress increased accordingly. Her father, hitherto engaged in conversation with Mrs. Fitzstephen, had not noticed the occurrence, but Emily quickly challenged his attention.

"Father, do send this nasty old woman away!"

"What! what is it, Emily?" said Hampton, coming forward.

"Why, sir, I'm doin' no harm in life," said Noddy very innocently, "I'm only givin' Miss Emily back somethin' I found belongin' to her. Bedad myself doesn't well know what to call it," and Noddy holding it up so that all might have a good view, affected to examine it very attentively, I b'lieve it's something that the ladies wear to make hips on them, like—Miss Fitzstephen, I needn't be askin' if it's yours," said the malicious old woman, "for I see you're shaped something like that girl below

on the beach that Miss Emily was makin' so little of in regard to her bein' a whippin' post, or a scarecrow, or something that way. I suppose, now, it's some of the English fashions Miss Emily brought over to us—well! well! it's no wonder my head is gray, anyhow!"

A gentle "hush, Noddy, hush!" from Charlotte and a sharper rebuke from her mother were, alike unavailing—the old woman's caustic humor was welling out in yet more bitter sarcasm when Emily unexpectedly reached out her hand, and snatching the unlucky *bustle* from the shrivelled hand that held it, pitched it as far as its own lightness would permit it to go in the direction of the water.

"It won't do, you see," said the imperturbable beggarwoman, "it won't leave you so easy as you think—*it's* not ashamed of its owner, though its owner is of it!"

"I'll tell you what it is, my old dame!" said Hampton, taking her by the shoulder, "if you don't march from here in double quick time I'll hand you over to the police."

"Arrah! you wouldn't be so cruel, Hearty honey!" said Noddy with a mocking laugh, "is it to send me to the black-hole you'd do, avourneen, for givin' back your daughters what-dye-call-it?—why! maa alive, here's Mister Fitzstephen, your son-in-law that's to be—ahem!—sure *he's* a magistrate, now, an' knows the law well, an' I'll lave it to him if I misbehaved myself in any one way."

Fitzstephen turned and assuming a sternness of manner that his smiling look belied, he ordered Noddy to "take herself off," or he would be under the necessity of showing her that some articles of property are *not* to be returned when found, any more than truth is always to be told, which you know, Noddy! my good woman! is not always the case!"

"Well, sir," said Noddy in a very deferential tone, and with a gravity assumed like his own, "well, sir, I'm agreeable to whatever you say—but sure you wouldn't hindher me from seein' the sight, more than another!"

"Certainly not—if you'll only keep—the peace." And he turned again to look at the boats. They were just sailing, and a hearty cheer from the spectators on every height rang out over the waters as a "God-speed," to which the fishermen replied by another cheer in their own peculiar fashion.

Fitzstephen and the Captain took off their hats and joined in the cheer, for there was no resisting the inspiration of the moment.

"Why, Captain!" said Mrs. Behan with a gay laugh, "do I live to see you take off your hat to the Claddagh men?"

"Upon my honor," replied the officer, "I must plead guilty to a sort of liking for those fellows, rough and all as they are. I may well afford to take off my hat to them, for I should not be here now to do it were it not for one of them. What is that?—what are they about now?"

No answer was returned, for every eye was fixed on one of the large hookers which, breaking from the line, was making back for the shore.

"Who *is* that?" cried Fitzstephen, as a young man darted from the boat to the land, and bent one knee to the ground. "As I live, it is Brian Kineely—and—what! he kneels to Maureen!"

"No, your honor," said Noddy Kinshela from behind, "he does *not* kneel to Maureen,—though maybe it isn't his heart 'id hindher him. It's his ould granny, sir, that's stannin' close to Maureen,—don't you see now?—ah! may the Lord mark you with grace, Brian astore! it's you wouldn't go athout her blessin'! He forgot to ask it, you see, goin' out, as it's customary with them all, an' he put in again when he thought of it."

"That is the very fellow that saved my life," said the Captain, "and see—the girl gives him her hand." "I say, old lady!" addressing himself to Noddy, "you who seem to know these people so well, what the deuce is there about yonder damsel that fascinates all the beaux of these parts?" And he glanced furtively at Fitzstephen.

"Well the sorra know myself knows, Captain!" returned Noddy with great apparent simplicity, "it isn't the *bustle* she wears, anyhow." Faix I'd advise you to keep out of her way yourself, your honor, or maybe the birdlime that's about her 'id catch you too. Here's Misther Hampton, for all so *sosh* an' sponsible-lookin' as you see him, I'll bet my ould cloak again your honor's fine blue coat that he got a blink afore now from that same evil eye. To himself an' the green stone be it tould.

Every eye was, of course, turned on Hampton, and the blank astonishment visible on his homely features was only equalled by the drollery of Noddy's grotesque countenance, as she looked from one to the other with eyes full of mischief.

"Is it I?" cried Hampton, almost choking between anger, horror, and confusion, "why, you unfortunate old wretch! I never—I never——"

"Oh! that is easy said, Mr. Hampton!" said Fitzstephen, with difficulty refraining from joining in the general laugh. "But you know Noddy is quite an authority in these matters."

"Mr. Fitzstephen!" said Hampton solemnly, "I pledge you my word of honor, I don't know the girl from Adam!"

"Bah, Mr. Hampton!" said Noddy, as she gathered her old cloak about her for a start, "sure what else would you say—doesn't your own purty face tell a different story?—ah then, Miss Emily! don't be throwin' sich sour looks at me, if you plase!—keep them all for Mister Fitzstephen!—*do* now, avourneen! an' don't be makin' little of sich a sweet, darlin' pair as they are, tryin' to turn an ould beggerwoman into vinegar with them! Mrs. Behan, ma'am! it's proud an' happy I am to see you in sich good company—but take care o' the captain, ma'am dear!—he's worth a watchin', mind I tell you!—though, I b'lieve he's about the best of his tribe, after all! Mr. Fitzstephen! my advice to you is, sir, to keep clear of the *bustles*—they sail too fast, your honor!—I mane them that wears them—well! I b'lieve it's time I wasn't here!—this on't get the grain o' tay or the smoke o' tobacco for me—my sarvice to you all, genteels!" and with a very pretentious curtsey, Noddy and her trusty staff were moving off in Indian file, when Fitzstephen laughing heartily at the general "rub" she had so ingeniously given all round, drew himself away from between Charlotte and Emily, and following the old woman placed a piece of silver in her hand, telling her in a low voice: "That will get you both."

"It will so, your honor! may the Lord reward you! for many's the time you supplied my wants before like a rale gentleman, as you are!" lowering her voice she added in a tone of deep feeling, "I wish I knew what was for your good, an' I'd wish it to you with all my heart—but go back, your honor! don't stand a minute, there's sharp eyes on you there behind!—you have *my* prayers an' good wishes, anyhow!—more power, Captain! I always tuk you for a sprig of the rale quality!" and she stooped to pick up a silver shilling which the officer threw after her with a good-natured laugh.

Hampton looked as if he were almost shamed into bestowing a trifle on the satirical beggarwoman, but still his heart hindered him, and he stood irresolute, rattling the silver in his breeches pockets with both hands. Even this did not escape Noddy, and after she had pocketed the Captain's gratuity, she made an ironical curtsey to Hampton!

"Mushin, thank you kindly, Misther Hampton! sure it's what I didn't expect from *you*, anyhow. Oh! then, I beg your pardon, sir, sure I thought it's what you were goin' to reach your hand to me for onst in your life—but never mind, buddagh aroon! never mind! sure I know what a grip the money has on you—it's hard to part you an' it!"

"Really, papa!" said Emily, when Noddy was out of hearing, "I would give that old beldame up to the police, if I were in your place!—it was but the other day she insulted you on the public street, just because you refused her charity!——"

A look from the prudent father silenced the amiable daughter, and for that time nothing more was said to disturb the general peace. The Claddagh fleet was now some distance down the Bay, sailing on steadily together, for as get it had not reached the fishing grounds, where each boat takes its own way in quest of the finny tribes, following them into creeks or coves, wherever they may take shelter. It was a sight of great beauty and no small interest, and the highest aristocray of the city and its vicinity derived as much pleasure from watching the vast flotilla of fishing-boats moving seaward from the shore, as though it had been the gayest and most brilliant regatta ever planned for their amusement. The semi-annual commencement of the great herring fishery at the Claddagh is always a scene of public interest, and for that day, at least, the citizens are proud of their marine suburb and the gallant show it makes.

Some of our party on the hill would willingly have walked along by the sea-shore under pretence of enjoying the fineness of the day and the beauty of the scene, but Fitzstephen had an appointment, it appeared, which demanded his speedy return to town, and his mother all at once remembered some shopping which must be done that forenoon. It is probable that if Giles had consented to remain, the shopping might not have been of such pressing moment, but when he was willing to resign the fair Emily to the support of the paternal arm, the good lady had no inducement to stay behind.

The short winter's day was drawing to a close, and the Claddagh women had all betaken themselves to the preparation of the evening meal, although there was little chance of "the bread-winners" being back "in any time to eat it." They were all busily engaged, however, in their culinary avocations, when Vara Halliday and her granddaughter might have been seen conferring together at the east end of the village, being that nearest the city. They were both wrapped in large woollen shawls thrown over the head and partly shading the face. Maureen had on her best merino dress, of a dark crimson color, and her small feet, plainly visible, was encased in prunella boots, a thing by no means in common use amongst even the belles of the Claddagh. It was pretty evident that the girl was attired with more care than usual, and her grandmother, moving back a step or two, surveyed her with a look of mingled pride and fondness that one could hardly expect from so stern a nature.

"Well, acushla!" said the old woman, "you had best be goin' anyhow. It's one thing they can't make little of you as you stand—my own darlin' needn't hang her head afore the best lady in Galway town. But listen hither, avourneen! Noddy tells me they have *his* picture somewhere in the house—if we could only get a sight of it, I'd be well pleased—I'd know him anywhere I'd see him, and Noddy says it's the born image of him. Maybe some of the sarvints 'id get us a peep at it some time when the quality's out o' the way."

"Maybe so, granny!—I'm sure I'd have a wish to see it myself, on account of hearnin' so much about the gentleman."

"Don't ask the madam, anyhow!" said Vara, calling after Maureen; "just say as little as you can. When she asks to see the cross, show it to her, an' mind you turn your back while she's lookin' at it. An' another thing, Maureen! see an' be nice and mannerly, an' not let the lady have it to say that Randal More's daughter didn't know how to behave herself dacently. God bless you, avourneen! I'll be in, God willin', about an hour after dark, an' you'll find me waitin' at Noddy Kinshela's below! I declare to my heart, here's Nanno creepin' along like a snail!"

"Run! run and bring her back, granny," said Maureen walking rapidly on; "I wouldn't have her follow me, poor thing! for a mint o' money!"

"Vara!" said the child as she and the old woman trotted along together, "I'd like to go with Maureen—maybe she'll see the fair lady with the curled hair."

"What lady is that, alanna machree?—sure there's many a lady like that in Galway town."

"Oh, why! sure I mean the purty lady that came in the coach that Sunday with the dark gentleman—oh! I'd like to see that lady, for all she never looks at poor Nanno."

"Well! I don't think Maureen 'ill see her this time, anyhow. But listen to me, Nanno," and the old woman bent down over the child, "Maureen was at your house last night, an' I'd wish to know what passed betwixt herself an' Shan."

"There didn't much pass, then, that I seen," said the little girl with an air of recollection that sat strangely enough on one of her years, "my granny done her best to get Maureen to talk, but she wouldn't all she could do, when onst Shan came in. When Maureen was goin' away, Shan said he'd leave her a piece—an' when he came back a good little while after, you'd think he wasn't the same man he looked so joyful."

"Do you tell me so, Nanno?" ejaculated Vara in a tone of astonishment.

"Well, I do, then—an'—stoop your head lower, Vara!"

Vara took the child up in her arms, and then she whispered: "He asked me how I'd like to have Maureen come an' live with us."

"He did now?"

"He did, indeed!—them's the very words he said, an' then he began to talk to my granny in the Sassenach tongue, so I couldn't know what he was sayin'. Oh! *wouldn't* I be glad if Maureen 'id come to our house!"—and the elfin child clapped her little hands with exuberant glee, "still an' all—" she stopped.

"What were you goin' to say achorra?"

"Well! it just came into my head about somebody else that maybe wouldn't like it over well."

"If it's Brian you mane, darlin', you might swear that!"

"No, it isn't Brian I mane, but—look! look! Vara, isn't that some o' the boat's comin' in?"

"I declare to my sins but it is, child! an' I must hurry home to get the supper, maybe it's Randal himself."

(To be continued.)

SARDINIA.—That most contemptible of nations, poor, conceited Sardinia, has got into a difficulty through her slavish dependence on the very breath of England. The capture by a Neapolitan war vessel of the steamer Cagliari, engaged in treasonable purposes, furnished both England and Sardinia with an opportunity for bullying and insulting the King of Naples. The steamer belonged to a Sardinian port, and the engineers who were working her on her way were British; the Sardinian Government claimed the release of the vessel, and the British Government endeavored to obtain that of the engineers. In concerting matters between the two claimants a mistake occurred. One British official directed another to write to one of the Sardinian officials and ask whether the Sardinian Cabinet were disposed to object to the proceedings of the Neapolitan Government. The second British official wrote the despatch, but what he said was that her Majesty's Government were disposed to object. Having written the despatch he handed it to the official No 1, who signed it, of course, without reading it, and so it was handed to the Sardinian functionary. On receipt of so encouraging a despatch the latter wrote to the Neopolitan authorities, coming out mighty high upon the matter, strutting about and hinting at terrible consequences should the will of Sardinia, supported by England, be disregarded. Matters had gone so far, and a little farther when the mistake was discovered. It was explained to the Sardinian Government, who stood aghast. They requested that England would sustain them in the position they had taken up and say nothing about the blunder, but England has work enough on her hand just now and she refused to do so. Thus is Sardinia punished with the ridicule of all nations for her insolence and ambition, while a new honor is added to the English Circumlocution Office, and "How not to do it" has received another illustration.—*Nation.*

SARAH OF MARLBOROUGH.—None of the duchess's charms, when they were at their very proudest height, had been so fondly prized by the duke, her husband, as her splendid head of hair. One day, upon his offending her, by some act of disobedience to her "sovereign will," the bright thought occurred, as she sat considering how she could plague him most, that it would be a hearty vexation to see his favorite tresses cut off. Instantly the deed was done; she cropped them short, and laid them where he must pass through to enter her apartment; but, to her cruel disappointment, he passed, entered, and repassed, calm enough to provoke a saint, neither angry nor sorrowful, seemingly quite unconscious both of his crime and his punishment. Concluding he must have overlooked the hair, she ran to secure it. It had vanished, and she remained in perplexity the rest of the day. The next, as he continued silent, and her looking glass spoke the change—a rueful one—she began to think she had for once done a foolish thing. Nothing more ever transpired upon the subject until the duke's death, when she found her beautiful ringlets carefully laid up in a cabinet where he kept whatever he held most precious. The duchess survived her illustrious husband not less than twenty-two years, dying at the age of eighty-four, in 1744. The love she had for the duke may in no small degree be imagined from the following anecdote: Though in her sixty-second year, she still possessed some attractions, insomuch that she was sought in marriage by the Duke of Somerset. Her answer is highly characteristic, and greatly to be admired: "Marriage is very unsuitable at my age; but, were I only thirty, I would not permit even the emperor of the world to succeed in that heart which has been, all my life, devoted to John, Duke of Marlborough."

A FRIGHTENED ENGLISHMAN IN LUCKNOW.—After C. Campbell's silent retreat in November, there was one man left behind. "Captain Waterman," says Mr. Rees, in his personal narrative of the siege just published, "having gone to his bed in a retired corner of the brigade mess-house, overslept himself. He had been forgotten. At two o'clock in the morning he got up, and found, to his horror, that we had already left. He hoped against hope, and visited every outpost. All was deserted and silent. To be the only man in open entrenchment, and 50,000 furious natives outside! It was horrible to contemplate. His situation frightened him. He took to his heels, and he ran, ran, ran through the Feradbukth and the Tehree Kothee till he could scarcely breathe. Still the same silence, the same stillness, interrupted but by the occasional report of the enemy's gun or musketry. At last he came up with the retiring rear-guard, mad with excitement, breathless with fatigue. The horror of his position had been too much for his nerves, and affected his intellect for the time."

WILLIAM S. O'BRIEN'S ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF IRELAND.

PART III.

It will, I trust, be understood that in submitting for your consideration a summary view of the measures which appear to require immediate attention, I do not maintain that the adoption of them would render unnecessary any further legislation. On the contrary, if successful, they would tend to encourage further progress in the same direction. Nothing is stationary in this world; and as in bad government the commission of one act of injustice necessitates the commission of another, so in the march of improvement, one beneficial change facilitates the adoption of others which at first appeared to be unattainable.

Neither am I disposed to contend that you ought to withhold your confidence from all public men whose ideas may not be in exact conformity with those which a majority of you entertain. When you shall have selected men in whose integrity you can place implicit faith and whose capacity you respect you ought to allow them a broad latitude for the exercise of individual judgment. You want champions and advisers—not slaves. If from corrupt motives a member of the Irish party shall desert you on a critical occasion, he ought to be visited with retributive justice—such as that which has already excluded from public life some who first duped and then betrayed you—but if one or more of our representatives differ from us occasionally, under the influence of honest conviction, their conscientiousness deserves to be respected rather than punished.

TENANT RIGHT.

First amongst the measures to which the public opinion of the people of Ireland has of late years been directed stands the question of *Tenant Right*. Upwards of eighteen years have elapsed since Mr. Sharman Crawford first brought this subject under the consideration of the House of Commons. Since that time a variety of bills have been introduced without any effective result beyond a general recognition of the necessity of legislating upon the subject. The time has come for a settlement of this question. The views of contending parties now approximate very nearly to each other, so it may be supposed that legislation will not be long deferred. It is now admitted by all just and reasonable men, that in case a tenant be dispossessed, due compensation ought to be made to him for any judicious expenditure of capital which shall have given increased value to his holding. The clauses of former bills which were supposed by landlords to be calculated to transfer their property from themselves to their tenants have been withdrawn by the Tenant League; and the measure which was brought forward last year by Mr. George H. Moore simply proposes to effect by legislative enactment arrangements, which every just landlord would be willing in his own case to adopt, even though they are not imposed by statute.

In connection with the Land Question, I may observe that every measure which facilitates the transfer of land and the acquisition of perpetual estates in the soil by peasant proprietors, ought to be encouraged as tending to promote improvement—to stimulate the employment of labor—to guarantee public tranquillity, and to augment the happiness of the country—provided that such measure do not violate the fundamental rights of property or inflict injustice upon individuals.

CIVIL AND RELIGIOUS EQUALITY.

That all persons should be put upon a footing of perfect equality in regard of Civil and Religious Rights or Privileges, is a demand which will be continuously urged by the people of Ireland until this principle shall be fully established as a recognized basis of legislation and administration. This principle is still violated in Ireland by the maintenance of a Church Establishment which provides for the spiritual wants of little more than one-tenth of the population; and by various disqualifying enactments, which are the relics of the ascendancy of this minority of the people. Upon this point I confess that my own sentiments have undergone some modification. Formerly I was of opinion that such equality could be best attained by providing, as is the case in Belgium, an equal endowment for the religious ministers of every persuasion, and, perhaps, if there were a Parliament in Ireland, I might still advocate an independent provision by the State for clergymen of every denomination. But so long as a legislative connection with England subsists, this mode of establishing Religious Equality cannot be realized, for the following reasons:

First—The Catholics of Ireland distrust so much the Protestant Government of England, that they would regard such a provision as an attempt to corrupt their clergy by rendering them stipendiaries of an adverse authority.

Secondly—The Catholic clergy themselves repudiate the proposal.

Thirdly—The people of England and Scotland are so bigoted in opposition to Catholicism that they would not consent to such an arrangement.

In the discussions which have recently taken place respecting the Ecclesiastical Titles' Bill, the "Oaths Bill," and the College of Maynooth, as well as in the treatment which Catholic soldiers have experienced in India, abundant evidence has been afforded to prove how much reluctance still exists on the part of the English people to recognize the principal of equality for which we contend.

It may, indeed, be said, in regard to the last of these points, that the Catholics have the remedy in their own hands. For if the leading men amongst the Catholic clergy and laity were to meet openly and declare that no Catholic should be enlisted as a soldier for the British army unless Catholics were placed, in respect of religious ministrations, on a footing of perfect equality with Protestant soldiers, the British Government would not venture to persevere in upholding the injustice of which Catholics at present complain. Employment can now be obtained in Ireland by every able-bodied man: and whilst the flourishing colonies of Canada and Australia, as well as the United States of America, offer to adventurous spirits an inviting field for enterprise, it is somewhat strange that so many of our countrymen volunteer to perish under the burning sun of India. But though Irishmen are fond of military life, yet if the leading members of the Catholic community were to recommend that no Catholic should enlist until the Catholic soldier shall be placed on a footing of perfect equality with the Protestant soldier, recruits would cease to be found even amongst the worst classes of the Catholic population of the United Kingdom.

But the question whether an ecclesiastical system ought to be founded on endowment or upon voluntary contribution is not simply a Catholic question. With a view to the interests of Protestantism as well as for the purpose of establishing equality in regard of ecclesiastical privileges, the Protestants of Ireland may with propriety advocate a disruption of all connection between Church and State. This connection has not only been a source of constant heart-burning, jealousy, and social disorganization amongst the population of Ireland, but it has been injurious rather than beneficial to Protestantism. When this question was brought under discussion in Parliament about twenty years ago, it was contended by the friends of the Established Church that though the abuses which had existed in past times, or were still subsisting, were indefensible, yet those abuses were about to be altogether reformed. But so far as the administration of the Church is concerned, abuses are nearly as prevalent now as they were in the year 1838. It is true indeed that as the Tithe Rent charge is now paid by the landlords, of whom a majority are Protestant, the Catholic occupiers no longer feel a pressure of the tax, but as a matter of principle its appropriation for the exclusive benefit of a small minority of the people is as objectionable as it ever was. And, if the Protestant landlords of Ireland ask themselves what benefit they, or their tenants, or the community at large derive from the tithes paid out of their estates, they will arrive at the conclusion that, for the most part, the present ecclesiastical system leaves inadequately provided those meritorious clergymen who perform efficiently the duties of their office, while it bestows upon sinecurists the greater part of the emoluments of the Irish Church. Those clergymen upon whom falls the principal burden of clerical duty are left to pine through life in indigence, whilst emoluments far beyond the ordinary remuneration of other State functionaries are reserved for favored ecclesiastics whose offices, if not absolute sinecures, are, comparatively speaking, exempt from labor.

The discussion of this question requires a more detailed statement than is consistent with the nature of this Address. I shall, therefore, only refer to one particular branch of the Established Church by way of illustration of my argument.

In Thom's Official Almanack for 1858, page 514, I find that the gross annual income of the twelve Bishops who superintend the spiritual concerns of the Protestant Episcopalians of Ireland, amounts to £79,812, and that their *nett* income, after all charges and deductions, is £66,437 per annum. Now, even if we were to allow (a very improbable supposition) that the number of Episcopalians is as great as it was in 1834, although the gross population of Ireland has been diminished by more than one-fourth, and although there has been a great emigration of Protestants from some of the northern counties, we shall find that the whole number of the adherents of the Established Church in Ireland (say 852,064, the number given in the census of 1834) does not amount to as many souls as are contained in each of the following English dioceses, viz.: London, Winchester, Chester, Exeter, Litchfield, Manchester, Ripon. The salary of the first Lord of the Treasury, and of other Cabinet Ministers being only £5,000 per annum, it appears that for the performance of duties which, comparatively speaking, cannot be onerous, the bishops of the Irish Established Church receive incomes greater than are allowed to the highest functionaries of State, who are compelled to live in the most expensive metropolis in the world. Now, even if we admit that there are many learned and pious men amongst the dignitaries of the Established Church, it may be doubted by Protestants whether a system which bestows upon ecclesiastics incomes such as these, does not tend to engender pride, and worldly mindedness, rather than to encourage humility, learning and piety.

For myself, I am fully convinced that social harmony and patriotic feeling would be greatly augmented in Ireland by a complete severance of the temporalities of the Established Church from the purpose to which they are at present dedicated, and by their application to purposes in which Catholics, Presbyterians, and Episcopalians feel a common interest. The Protestants of Ireland constitute the wealthiest section of the Irish community. Wherever, therefore, a *bona fide* congregation of Protestants exists, that congregation would be able to give to an efficient clergyman suitable remuneration, by means of voluntary contribution; and it is probable that the remuneration so provided would in many cases be more adequate than that which is at present received by the minister, who practically performs the laborious duties of the parish. Where no congregation exists, as is the case in many of the parishes in Ireland, there seems to be no reasons why sinecures should be preserved; and where a church is maintained only for the accommodation of a few families, who might with equal facility attend service in some neighboring parish, no practical injury would be sustained by the total suppression of such a church.

In connection with these remarks I may observe that all who desire the abolition of the present Church Establishment, are disposed to pay a due regard to the life interest of existing incumbents.

I am quite aware that the discussion of this question is calculated to awaken angry feeling, on the part of those who are interested in upholding the present ecclesiastical system, but the interests of the community deserve to be considered, as well as the interests of individuals, and the passions which its discussion may evoke must be boldly encountered.

It appears by recent intelligence that in the Australian province of Victoria, all classes of the population (with the concurrence, I believe, of the Protestant Bishop) have agreed to discard reliance upon State aid, and have adopted the voluntary system. This example tends to show that the question is one which may be discussed on Protestant grounds, and is not simply to be regarded as a question which concerns only the Catholic population of Ireland. For many reasons it is desirable that it should be brought forward by a Protestant rather than by a Roman Catholic. Unless my memory deceive me, Mr. Bagwell, the Member for Clonmel, declared at his election that he was prepared to abolish the Church Establishment; but I have not perceived that he has given any notice in the House of Commons on the subject. Though he did not enter Parliament as a member of the Independent Irish party, I am reluctant to believe that he made this declaration at the hustings of Clonmel merely for the purpose of inducing his constituents to record their vote in his favor.

EDUCATION.

If on the part of Protestants there were a disposition to abolish every vestige of an ascendancy, I feel convinced that there would be on the part of Roman Catholics a corresponding desire to meet the wishes of the Protestants. In regard to Education there is a large body of Protestants who disapprove of the system of the National Board, and who think it unreasonable that they should be excluded from all participation in the grants made by Parliament for Educational purposes. On general principles it is certain that due respect ought to be paid to the conscientious scruples of such Protestants, and that they, too, are entitled to be placed on a footing of perfect equality with their Catholic fellow-countrymen.

It is not surprising, indeed, that the Catholics of Ireland should view with jealousy anything like encouragement on the part of the State towards *proselytizing* schools. When they find that zealots—and I fear also some speculators—go periodically to England for the purpose of levying funds for the establishment of proselytizing schools—when they find that by these zealots all manner of calumnies against the persons and religion of Catholics are addressed to crowds who, never coming into contact with Catholics, and never reading Catholic books, have no opportunity of judging as to the truth or falsity of these accusations—when they find that these funds are often employed in subsidizing men of very indifferent character, who undertake, for lucre, to become subordinate agents in this system of proselytism, and carry on blasphemous vociferations against the Catholic religion in the streets which are most frequented by Catholics—when they find that Protestant landlords, as was recently the case in the county of Monaghan, eject respectable Catholic tenants because they decline to send their children to Protestant schools—it is not surprising that they should resist any modification of the present educational system which might tend to encourage proselytism. But, on the other hand, there are amongst Catholics, as well as amongst Protestants, a large number of conscientious men who think that the system of the National Board is not so beneficial to children as a system in which the training is of a character more entirely religious. Personally, I avow a preference for united education. Personally, I would prefer that my children should meet at school and at college persons belonging to different religious persuasions; but whilst speaking for myself, I prefer united education, I am not prepared to say that no aid should be given by the State to those who prefer *separate* education. Personally, I have always upheld the Board of National Education, though I confess, that to me, as a Nationalist, it is most painful to find that in the so-called "National" Schools, the history of the Irish nation is utterly ignored, and that everything is done, which can be accomplished through the influence of education, to extinguish the spirit of Irish Nationality. A boy educated in these schools may learn that there was in Greece a Leonidas and a Themistocles—but he must not learn that Ireland sent forth missionaries to propagate the faith of Christ, at a time when Paganism overspread a great part of Europe. He must not learn that the Danes were expelled from Ireland at a time when they had established their power in half the ports of Northern Europe. He must not learn that there was a siege of Derry, and a siege of Limerick, in both of which we display heroism that may vie with the brightest achievements of other nations. He must not learn that in 1782 the Volunteers of Ireland acquired for their country constitutional independence, nor must he know by what means that independence was lost in the year 1800, A.D. But though I accept, as perferable to popular ignorance, the teachings and intervention of the Board, which deserves any title rather than that of *national*, I am by no means prepared to contend that the Catholic Christian Brothers ought to be prohibited from receiving a share of the funds voted by Parliament for the education of the Irish people.

The same principle of action which applies to elementary education applies equally to collegiate establishments. If suitable guarantees had been offered to the Catholic clergy for protection of the faith of students in the Colleges of Cork, Belfast, and Galway, at the time when those institutions were founded, there is reason to believe that the Catholic Bishops of Ireland would have given their sanction to a system of United Education. These guarantees ought still to be offered. But if the Catholics of Ireland deliberately prefer a separate system of collegiate education, the Catholic University ought to be admitted to share whatever advantages can be offered by the State with the principles on which that institution is founded.

In like manner Grammar Schools, which have been endowed with property that may fairly be considered as belonging to the public at large, ought to be thrown open to all classes of the community; but if a portion of the Protestants, or of the Catholics, of Ireland prefer to establish schools for intermediate education on the principle of *separation*, they ought to receive such encouragement from the State as they can accept, consistently with the maintenance of that principle.

If, therefore, you find that the Protestants of Ireland are disposed to treat with their Catholic countrymen on the footing of perfect equality, it will be for the common interest of both, by mutual concession, to settle these questions respecting education in the manner which shall be most conducive to mutual good will and to social harmony.

I reserve for a future publication the continuation of this Address, as I have not yet exhausted the topics which appear to me to deserve your consideration.

I remain, your faithful friend,

WILLIAM S. O'BRIEN.

Cahirmoyle, April 5, 1858.

THE DESCENDANTS OF THE PRINCESS SOPHIA OF HANOVER.—Fifty-two persons occur in the above catalogue, eligible in order, if not Roman Catholics, to succeed to the throne of England, should the contingency ever take place of the failure of issue to Queen Victoria. The twelfth is Prince Napoleon; forty-third is the Prince of Prussia. In the list is almost every sovereign of North-Western Europe, besides innumerable private persons.

LATEST IRISH NEWS.

Antrim.

The good feeling recently existing between the various religious sections of Belfast will not be allowed to continue. It appears that a certain individual has determined, as far as his foolhardiness can extend, that the town shall continue to be disgraced, and held up to the ridicule of the rest of the kingdom. Mr. Mateer, whose name is notorious as that of one of the prime originators of the riots of August and September, 1857, held forth in, perhaps, the most excitable part of Belfast, if we exclude Sandy row and the Pound district—Pinkerton's row. The locality was too favorable to be passed over, and, accordingly, Mateer determined to proclaim the "Gospel of peace" after his peculiar fashion. He took his stand on a stool at the corner of Hardinge street, and commenced operations. Before he had well begun, it was apparent that the opposing faction were determined to stop him. The Catholics, considering their religion insulted, when a man in the character of Mateer began to preach within twenty yards of their own doors, began to throw stones—the opposite side rushed to the defence, a riot commenced, and there was reason to fear that the scenes of September, 1857, might be renewed. Whilst the combatants were fighting, Mateer took refuge in the house of a "friend," and reviewed the work, which he doubtless gloried in, as a powerful illustration of his arguments in favor of peace and good will. A *posse* of constabulary, however, arrived before affairs became serious, and in a short time quiet was restored. It is really disgraceful that it should be left in the power of any individual, whether fool or bigot, thus to peril the peace of a great town. *Northern Whig.*

Mr. G. C. Hyndman set up for sale by public aution at his auction mart, Castle Place, Belfast by order of the Commissioners of the Encumbered Estates Court, the lands of Crevyloughgar, in the barony of Castlecreagh, and county of Down, containing 498 acres 3 roods 6 perches statute measure, held in fee-simple, and producing a yearly income of £341 4s. 10d., subject to tithe-rent charge of about £6 yearly, but not subject to quit or Crown rent. Biddings: David M'Connell, £3,000, £7,000, £7,500, £7,780, and £8,125; Richard Armstrong, £6,000; Thomas Garrett, £6,500, £7,100, £7,250, £7,350, £7,450, £7,600, £7,750, and £7,900; S. D. Crommelin, £7,200, £7,300, £7,400, £7,550, £7,800, and £8,050; John Heron, £7,650, and £7,850; W. N. Wallace, £8,000, and £8,100. The property was knocked down to Mr. Wallace, who was declared the purchaser in trust. The biddings were, however, taken subject to the approval of Mr. Commissioner Longfield, to whom they are to be submitted.—*News-Letter.*

Carlow.

The Quarter Sessions for this division of the county was held at the Court House, the Assistant Barrister. Sir Coleman Michael O'Loghlen, Bart., took his seat on the bench, and proceeded to hear civil bills, of which there were about forty-four entered, not one of which presented the slightest feature of public interest. The Clerk of the Peace proceeded to call over the Grand Jury panel, when the gentlemen composing it answered their names, and were sworn. His Worship then proceeded to address the Grand Jury. He said—Gentlemen of the Grand Jury, I was in hopes I would have the pleasure of being able to tell you that you would have nothing to do, as not one case appeared on the books handed me by the Governor of the Gaol; but I have since ascertained from the Clerk of the Peace that there are nine cases to be sent to you, six of which are for assaults, one for riot, and two for forcible entry; all of which, however, are of a very trivial character, and require no particular comment from me. The bills of indictment were then sent up to the Grand Jury.—*Post.*

The Rev. W. H. Anderdon, A. M., of the Catholic University, delivered a lecture on "Christian Rome," in aid of our Catholic Institute, when, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, the spacious Lecture-hall of the Assembly Rooms was crowded by a most numerous and respectable audience. —*Ibid.*

Cavan.

In accordance with his usual custom, the Very Rev. John Rogan, V. G. and P. P., of Glanfarm, in the diocese of Kilmore, invited the teetotallers of his parish to assemble on Easter Monday last. The number who presented themselves as having faithfully and inviolably "kept their pledge" was very great, perhaps not to be equalled in any other parish. Arrangements having been made for spending the day as becometh teetotallers, the Very Rev. Pastor entered the Chapel wherein the people were collected, and ascending the altar, addressed them in a forcible, impressive and eloquent manner. A repast was prepared, to which about two hundred persons sat down, though this was not more than half the available force of teetotallers which the parish could muster. The band was in attendance from Manorhamilton, and played at intervals in the course of the day. It was not till the "shades of evening were closing over them" that they thought of dispersing homewards, so pleased were they at what they had seen and heard. A considerable accession was made to the body, for several took the pledge on that day.—*Meath People.*

Cork.

The Osborne steamed into Cork harbor, having on board the Prince of Wales, attended by Captain de Roos and Mr. Gibbs. Owing to the *incognito* of the Prince no visitors were received. In the evening he proceeded in the barge up the Carrigaline river, and having landed on the Coolmore side, walked across to Monkstown, from whence he returned to the yacht. He walked about the city for some time without being known by a great many, after which he went to the Imperial hotel. Having taken lunch, he started in an open carriage, with the gentlemen who accompanied him, for Blarney. He first proceeded to the Castle, and, with some difficulty, succeeded is ascending the broken staircase to the top, led on probably by an eagerness to view the magic stone which, "whoever kisses never misses to grow eloquent." But, alas! the stone is so placed that its votary must be held by the feet, with his head pointing to the green sward that smiles "far, far below," before he can succeed in touching it; and Captain de Roos, who had special charge of his Highness, did not choose to run the risk of having the heir apparent to the throne even for an instant in such a perilous position. He then proceeded to the terminus of the Bandon Railway, where several persons were assembled, and after a short delay, during which many pressed forward eagerly to see him, entered a railway carriage, and proceeded to Bandon. He proceeds by Bantry, Glengeriffe, and Kenmare, to Killarney.—*Nation.*

At the Cork Summer Assizes of 1855, Robert Barrett, of Glashibee, in the barony of Duhallow, was convicted of having struck John Buckley with a pewter measure. Barrett was an industrious farmer, cultivating a farm of 100 acres of land; and until this affair, was looked upon as a person of a peaceable and inoffensive disposition. He was sentenced to four years' penal servitude, but measures were adopted, with a view to induce the Earl of Carlisle to remit a portion of his sentence, but without avail. The matter was however again brought before the present Lord Lieutenant through the medium of the Attorney-General, Mr. Whiteside, and the result has been the liberation of Barrett.

The following are the entries for the Charleville Steeple-chase meeting: Mr. Westropp's Little Betsy, the Hon. M. Dean's Starch, Mr. Davis's Old Fox, Mr. Drinan's Chanticleer, Mr. Long's Canrobert, Mr. Kennedy's Dandy Bet, Mr. Othera's Rejected, Mr. Othera's Vagrant, Mr. Dillon's Old Rake, Mr. Morgan's Shanballa, Mr. Lande's Little Arthur, Mr. Walshe's Farmer's Boy, Mr. Morris's Rake, Mr. Cassidy's Suir, Mr. Cassidy's Lady Helen, Mr. Stackpool's Huntsman's Horn, Mr. Barry's Carrigeen, Mr. O'Flaherty's Maid of the Glen, Mr. Ryan's Tinware Lass, Mr. Carroll's Balliver, Mr. O'Conner's Tenant Right, Mr. M'Auliffe's Sting, Mr. Herlehy's Blink Bonny.

A notice in the *Dublin Gazette* announces the dissolution of the partnership between Messrs. Jas. Murphy, J. J. Murphy, W. J. Murphy, Nicholas Murphy, and J. N. Murphy, distillers, trading at Midleton under the style and firm of Jas. Murphy & Co. Messrs. J. J. Murphy, and W. J. Murphy retire from the firm.

The scaffolding in front of Mr. John Fitzgerald's house in the Main street, Mallow, gave way, and John Murphy, stucco mason, and Denis Crowley, a laborer, fell to the ground from a height of forty feet. Both were very severely injured, Murphy having a leg and arm broken.

The works on the Mallow and Fermoy Railroad have been commenced at the Mallow junction, by the contractor, Mr. Dargan, who has set a large number of men to work, and will no doubt complete this branch line with the promptitude for which he is so distinguished.

The Kinsale Board of Guardians have refused by a majority of 21 to 10 to increase the salaries of the medical officers by a sum of £30 a year, and which could be effected at the rate of a farthing and a half in the pound.

The Rev. John Kelliher, P. P., Kinsale, has contradicted a report that our countryman, John Hogan, had not been paid the stipulated price for a monument in Kinsale parish chapel.

Derry.

The late incessant rain completely drenched the land, and caused heavy floods about Tubbermore. The river Moyola was so much swollen that the ramparts opposite Fort William demense were broken, and most of that extensive plain lying below the town of Tubbermore was, to a considerable depth, laid under water. The scene was dreary. To the extent of half a mile on each side of the river the plain appeared like a lake dotted with islands. Much inconvenience was felt by the water rushing into houses, so that some families had to leave; and at night cattle had to be driven off to a place of safety, A large breadth of the flooded land was owned by a farmer having two hogsheads of flaxseed sown in a field where the water was three feet deep. Large quantities of manure were swept away. The loss sustained by this calamity is not ascertained.—*Coleraine Chronicle.*

Donegal.

On Saturday evening, the 16th April, the Right Rev. Dr. M'Gettigan arrived at Gweedore, from his residence at Rathmullen, a distance of thirty-two miles. After celebrating Mass on Sunday morning at the house of the respected parish priest, the Rev. Daniel McGee, he proceeded to the dilapidated chapel of Gweedore. He there met an immense congregation, most delighted to see his lordship, who, for the last forty-eight years, had paid them many visits. It was admitted by the priest and all the people present that during his frequent visits to this locality he never preached a more eloquent sermon, nor one that produced such an impression on the people. He cautioned them to be strictly correct, and not to commit any violation of the laws whatever. He said their enemies were abroad, and ready to take any advantage of any charge that could be produced against them. His lordship also addressed himself to a number of the police, who attended Mass, and who had been stationed in that locality for a considerable time. He stated that he was always delighted to see that body attend to their religious duties, and that he bore testimony to their good conduct in every portion of his diocese. He then stated that he had no intention, nor did he presume, to interfere between landlord and tenant. He was fully aware and perfectly convinced that the landlord had his duties to discharge as well as his rights to assert. He said it was the duty of the landlord to treat his tenantry as a father of a family—to treat them kindly, mildly, and in every way to study their welfare; neither to overload them with unnecessary burthens, nor grind them down by exorbitant rackrents. That it was the duty of the tenants to pay their rents punctually, and never to give any unnecessary annoyance to their landlords. He said: "I have no advice or counsel to give to the Scotchmen who have settled in the mountainous districts of this wild and sequestered place. They have not asked my advice, consequently I have none to give them. But should a colony of the Celts of Gweedore, the Rosses, and the neighboring parishes, attempt to locate themselves in the island of Arran, Bute, or Argyleshire, and penetrate up to the mountain of Ben Lomond, I would not advise them to have recourse to the grand jury of that country for any loss they should sustain. On the contrary, I would advise them to quit that country, and leave the cannie Scotch to manage their own affairs." —*Derry Journal.*

Dublin.

The second reading of the Tenant Right Bill was moved by Mr. Maguire, and in the debate which ensued the opinions of both the Whig and Tory parties in the House were elicited on the subject of the claims of the Irish tenant. We are bound in truth to say that the debate was an unfavorable one, and its result, the adjournment of the second reading for two months, hardly more encouraging. Both the late Premier and the present Irish Secretary expressed the most determined hostility to the Bill, which, it is now evident, will receive no countenance or support from either of the great parties in Parliament. Lord Palmerston would, indeed, consent to a Compensation Bill for future improvements, but with such limitations as would make it practically worthless. Lord Derby would do or promise just as much. It remains for the people and Clergy of Ireland to make up their minds as to what they are prepared to do.—*Tablet.*

The monthly meeting of the council of the Tenant League was held in the Council Rooms, Beresford place. The chair was taken by Mr. J. F. Maguire, M.P. The Chairman stated that he had written to some members of the Radical party in England asking their attendance in the house on Wednesday, observing to them that Irish Radicals would be happy to give them every assistance in every matter where their views accorded, and that they (the English Radicals) had a right to assist them in the settlement of a very great question. The following subscriptions were handed in at the meeting: The Rev. A. M'Alroy, P.P., Kinnegad, his renewed subscription for the present year, 10s., and £1 15s. 10d. from a few tenant farmers in his parish, making in all £2 5s. 10d.; the Rev. John Fullam, C.C., 10s.; James O'Reilly, Esq., *Meath People*, 10s.; the Rev. Eugene Coyne, C.C., Tuam, 10s.; and Wm. Power, Esq., *Wexford People*, 10s.

The screw steamship Abeona, Smith, master, arrived off Kingstown harbor, having on board 700 men, under orders for India. She wore the yellow flag at the foretopmast head, indicating that there was contagious sickness on board, but she remained outside the harbor until the officers went on board to inspect her and have her placed at proper moorings under the regulations of the quarantine laws. Out of the whole crew, and the troops on board, it was ascertained that only one man was affected with the smallpox, which disease made its appearance first on board the ship when she had embarked her complement of troops at Gravesend for Calcutta. The entire body of troops were immediately disembarked, and after a medical inspection such of them as were found to have been affected, numbering seventy, were despatched to the military hospital at Chatham.

The Council of the Ossianic Society met at No. 9 Anglesea street, to elect members and transact general business. Edward O'Brien, Esq., in the chair. The Secretary announced that the volume of Ossianic Poems, entrusted by the Council to him for editing, was ready for the printer. The following gentlemen were elected members of the Society: Lieutenant-Colonel Gabbett, Madras Artillery, proposed by William S. O'Brien, Esq., President of the Society; Rev. Robert Wheeler, C. C., Celbridge, proposed by the Rev. John O'Hanlon, C. C.; Charles Harold, Esq., Curate, Crookstown, county Cork, proposed by Connor O'Keefe, Esq., Queen's College, Cork; Robert L. Soanes, Esq., 2 Royal Exchange Buildings, Cornhill, London; and James Charles Hart, Esq., scholar, Queen's College, Galway, proposed by the Secretary.

The Exhibition of Paintings, Sculpture, and Manufactures which has been so auspiciously opened in the Royal Dublin Society in connection with the Government School of Design, is every day becoming a greater object of attraction. There is a pleasing variety in the works of art presented to the public, comprising the selections from the Marlborough House Museum, the productions of native artists and native manufacturers, and pictures which are the property of private individuals.—*Catholic Telegraph.*

The investigation into the College riot closed on Monday, when informations for riot and assaulting the police were returned against eleven of the students, who were consequently bound over in their own recognizances to stand their trials at the next commission.

The copy of the warrant authorizing the inquiry into the recent fracas in Dublin between the police and the collegians, was laid upon the table of the House of Commons and will be printed immediately.

Galway.

Mr. Meldon arrived in town on Thursday week, and had an interview with Mr. Kirwan, the Chairman, and other members of the Provincial Committee, respecting the witnesses to be cited before the House of Commons and other matters connected with the projected railway to Tuam, the success of which now seems certain.—*Tuam Herald.*

The Rev. Ulick J. Bourke, Professor of St. Jarleth's College, Tuam, has been elected one of the Vice Presidents of the Ossianic Society. Wm. Smith O'Brien is the President.—*Ibid.*

Kerry.

John Plummer, letter-carrier of Milltown, was committed to the county gaol, by Sir William D. Godfrey, for having abstracted the half of a one pound note from a letter addressed to his mother by a policeman.

The nuptials of the Viscount Castlerosse, M. P., son of the Earl of Kenmare, and Miss Taylor, only daughter of Lord and Lady Charles Thynne, was celebrated on the 17th April.

At a meeting of the Tralee Young Men's Society, a subscription was originated for the formation of a band under the management and direction of Mr. Tendall.

Limerick.

The Foynes Railway will be open through on the 1st of May, and a steamer will be placed at Foynes to ply to and from Kilrush during the season, with visitors *en route* to Kilkee. Now that the steam communication between Tralee, Liverpool and London, is the "established order of the day," the company should place a steamer between Foynes and Kilkee, for the benefit of tourist traffic, so as to enable tourists to visit the mountain and coast scenery of Dingle, Valencia, the Skelligs, Darrynane, and the Kenmare River. Scenery more beautiful or more diversified than this route, to and from Killarney would be found to present is not to be met with throughout the British Empire.—*Tralee Chronicle.*

A respectably dressed female was found murdered near the village of Ardagh, county Limerick. The perpetrator of the outrage was arrested next day and confessed the fact. It appears she was a servant in the employment of the Rev. Mr. Norman, of Abbeyfeale, and was on her way to see her daughter, who was on the point of sailing for Australia. The man had travelled with her on the mail

car from Abbeyfeale to Newcastle, and thought she had a large sum of money, which led him to commit the dreadful outrage.

It is expected there will be a good attendance of spinners from Belfast, at the flax markets, to be held in Limerick and in Cork under the auspices of the Royal Society for encouraging the growth of flax in Ireland.

Louth.

In our last, says the *Louth Advertiser*, we were enabled to announce that Captain Johnston, of the steamer Enterprise, with six of the seamen of this ship were brought to our shore on Friday night, all very much exhausted by their long stoppage in the rigging, and also from the effects of the cold and hunger which they had to undergo for so lengthened a period. Captain Johnston stated that they had no food from Tuesday until Friday, and they suffered dreadfully from thirst, the only drink within their reach being two bottles of sauce, of which they drank a couple of spoonfuls occasionally. Since the arrival of the survivors in Dundalk, every attention has been paid to them by Mr. John Connick, shipbroker, and agent to the Shipwrecked Mariners' Society.

The death of Captain James Joseph Kelly, of Dundalk, which has plunged so many hearts into the deepest sorrow, cannot be allowed to pass without some notice. Captain Kelly was descended from one the oldest and most respectable families in Louth—being eldest son of the late Thomas James Kelly, of Hainstown, in this county, and his mother being nearly related to the MacNeill families of Ballymascanlon. He was born on 1st June, 1822, and received the rudiments of his education in the school of the late Mr. Caldwell, of Dundalk, which he finished at the celebrated seminary of Broadwood, in Lancashire.

Roscommon.

There seems at length every prospect that the works on the railway from Athlone to Castlerea will be immediately and actively proceeded with. The Midland Company have paid their dividends, and this of itself, is a guarantee that at length "all is right." On the route from Athlone, far as Knockcroghery, the line is marked out to protect it from being tilled. We have also learned that the progress of the works on the Castlerea side will not be held back for the perfect completion of that nearer to Athlone.—*Messenger.*

The will of Vice-Admiral the Hon. Geo. Alfred Crofton was proved in London under £14,000. To Baron Crawford he has left two estates in Roscommon. To his sister, Caroline Crofton, £200 a year. There are several pecuniary bequests. Mrs. French is appointed residuary legatee of real and personal estate, and J. French, Esq., sole executor.

Tipperary.

The *Advocate* (Nenagh) calls out for a commutation of the extreme penalty of the law with regard to the Cormacks on the following grounds: "But even supposing the guilt of the Cormacks, there is yet another phase in which the case presents itself, and which in our mind would present cause enough for a commutation of punishment. The Cormacks have been charged with a motive for murdering Ellis in the fact that the deceased did grievous wrong. Grant this motive, assume the prisoners guilty beyond the possibility of a doubt, is not the motive assigned ample ground for a commutation of punishment. We do not place in the same category the sordid wretch who cuts his friend's throat in cold blood to get at his money, and the man who, laboring under the canker of a fearful shame upon the honor of his family, has recourse to the wild justice of revenge."

The Nenagh Town Commissioners and the Guardians of the Borrisokane Union House requested the directors of the Great Southern and Western Railway to establish a station at Brosna, on the Roscrea and Parsonstown Railway, as the opening of such station would much conduce to the public advantage, and to the development and increase of the traffic on the Great Southern and Western Railway, from Borrisokane, Cloghjordan, Nenagh and Shinrone districts, and would be a further step towards the formation of a line of railway to Nenagh.

Mr. John Fitzmaurice has been appointed to the Accountantship of the Clonmel branch of the National Bank, and Mr. J. P. Leared to that of Dungarvan. Mr. Hargrave, for 15 years Accountant at Nenagh, has been promoted to the Managership of Tuam, and Mr. Samuel R. Prossor replaces him in the former office. Mr. M'Cance, from Waterford branch, has succeeded Mr. Prossor as Teller at Nenagh.

Mr. John Hogan, conducting clerk of Messrs. I. N. Russell & Sons, of Nenagh, was arrested in Limerick, and committed to gaol, upon a charge of embezzling a large sum of money the property of his employer.

A letter from Nenagh, dated 5th April, states that during the latter part of the week the weather had been complete winter. In consequence of this unexpected change, farming operations had met with a temporary suspension.

It is intended to make Borrisokane a polling place for the barony of Lower Ormond, county Tipperary.

At the County Tipperary Quarter Sessions there were not above six criminal cases for trial.

Waterford.

Intelligence has been received from India of the death of Captain Henry Power, of the Madras Native Army, son of Colonel Power of Lismore, and nephew of Sir John Power, Bart., of Kilfane, under very shocking circumstances. It appears that whilst engaged in tiger-hunting, he unfortunately came in contact with one of those fierce animals, and was so torn and lacerated in the encounter, as that his death was almost instantaneous. Sir John recently lost another nephew at Lucknow, and it is not very long since three others, two sons of Archdeacon Power, and the third of Colonel Power, were drowned by the foundering of a yacht on the Waterford coast.—*Kilkenny Moderator.*

A body was washed ashore at Tramore strand in a dreadfully mutilated condition. From the portion of the clothing which remained attached the body was recognized as that of one of the Crottys, one of the brave fishermen who lost his life in rescuing the crew of the French brig, La Capricouse, lately wrecked in that locality. An inquest was held on the body by J. Delahunty, Esq., Coroner, when a verdict was returned that deceased was drowned in an attempt to rescue the crew of the La Capricouse.—*News.*

Wexford.

As a young lad named Martin Hayes was carelessly looking down into the hold of the brig Wind of this port, lying at the Patent Ship, he lost his balance and fell on his head against the keelson. He was conveyed at once to the County Infirmary, in a state of apparent insensibility, where he lies in a very precarious condition.—*Independent.*

The beautiful steamship Mars made her first trip from Dublin here on Monday, after a delightful passage of about six hours.—*Ibid.*

Sheep are dying fast of an epidemic prevailing in the county Wexford. Upon opening the body of one in the liver was found seven living reptiles, each an inch long, resembling an eel.

Wicklow.

At a public meeting, convened by requisition and held at Neill's Hotel, Baltinglass, the following resolution was proposed by Mr. James Brophy, of Rathmore, and seconded by Mr. James Lalor, of Irongrange, and passed unanimously—"Resolved, That the cess-payers of the barony of Upper Talbotstown be called on to contribute one penny in the pound on the valuation of their respective holdings, to defray the expense of making a fair and proper inquiry, at the next special sessions, to be held at Baltinglass, as to whether the burning of Lord Aldborough's house has, or has not, been malicious." A number of gentlemen have been requested to act as collectors, and a managing committee, consisting of five persons, appointed.

CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

Foreign.

New Catholic Schools, Stockport.—The foundation stone of these schools was laid by the Right Hon. Lord Howard, M.P., amidst a large assemblage of persons. The ground was gaily decorated with flags and banners, and the proceedings were graced by the presence of Lady Howard, Mrs. Clayton, of Didsbury, and several other Catholic ladies of station and influence. Lord Howard said he had been requested to read to them the inscription which had been written on parchment and placed in a bottle in the foundation stone, and which was as follows:

To the greater glory of God.

The foundation stone of Saint Joseph's Catholic Schools, Stockport, for boys, girls, and infants, was laid on Easter Monday, in the year of Our Blessed Redeemer 1858, by the Right Honorable Lord Edward George Fitzalan Howard, M.P.

A silver coin of the realm for the year 1858, and a medal of the Blessed Virgin Mary, of St. Joseph, and St. Winifred were enclosed in a bottle and deposited in the stone. Lord Howard then addressed the assemblage at great length and with much force, congratulating them on the advance they had lately made. They must remember that, between the school founded by his family and the present day, the Catholics of this country have had to bear a long period of persecution; that a few years ago the law rendered it penal for a man to be a Catholic, and that it was death to be a priest if he was known to perform the services of his religion; and it was not so very long ago since offers were made to the sons of certain high Catholic parents that if they would turn Protestants their parents should be deprived of their estates, which should then be given to them.

The Sisters of Mercy, Navan.—Mr. Nicholas Russell has got possession of Leighsbrook, the late residence of Dr. Bewley at Navan, for the Sisters of Mercy. They are shortly to retire to it; let us hope that they will be effectually assisted in getting together the necessary funds to leave them and keep them comfortable there. Theirs is a benevolent as well as a holy mission, to tend sickness of mind and body. Let us deal benevolently with them.—*Meath People.*

The Pittsburgh Cathedral.—We find the following card from the Revs. Messrs. Treacy and Magners in the columns of the Dublin *Nation*. Both these gentlemen are in Europe engaged in collecting funds towards the completion of the new Cathedral in Pittsburgh, Pa.: "*Dear Sir*:—Permit us, on behalf of our Right Rev. Bishop, and that of the Catholics of Pittsburgh, America, and for ourselves, to express our deep and lasting gratitude to the Catholics of Dublin, for their charity towards the object of our mission. As the ministers of the God of love we feel truly happy in testifying that not even the many calls on the Catholics here have prevented them from extending to us a generous assistance. We beg again most respectfully to thank his Grace the Most Rev. Archbishop for his most kind encouragement and liberal donation of £20; also Dr. Yore, for his donation of £10, and his repeated assistance and kindness, and all of the reverend clergy who have aided us by subscription and otherwise. Through their kind charity we have had the opportunity of explaining the object of our mission in nearly all the parish churches of Dublin—in some during Lent—though such, we feel sure, must have been an interruption in the arrangements made. We beg also to acknowledge most gratefully the valuable and gratuitous assistance rendered us by the *Nation*, *Tablet*, *Evening Post*, *Freeman's Journal*, and *Telegraph*."

Reception.—On Thursday last was witnessed, in the beautiful little Chapel of our Convent of Mercy, the interesting and touching ceremony of a reception. The young ladies who took the veil were Miss Lambert, daughter of the late Ambrose Lambert, Esq., Dysartmore, county Kilkenny, and Miss Kate Mulhall, daughter of the late Thomas Mulhall, Esq., Solicitor, of this town. After High Mass, which was sung by the Rev. Dean Hughes, the Rev. Mr. Anderdon of the Catholic University, Dublin, delivered a sermon appropriate to the ceremony. His Lordship the Right Rev. Dr. Walshe presided on the occasion.—*Carlow Post.*

New Chapel at Derrane.—The foundation stone of a new chapel at this locality was laid by the Right Rev. Dr. Browne, assisted by the Coadjutor Bishop the Right Rev. Dr. Gillooly. Nothing can surpass the elegant simplicity of the plan to be carried out. The site was generously given by Mr. William Sandys, a Protestant gentleman.—*Roscommon Messenger.*

Convent of Our Lady of Mercy, Swinford.—On Thursday, in Easter week, the interesting ceremony of reception took place in the above beautiful convent. Two young ladies—Miss Hanlon, daughter of Mr. William Hanlon, of Dublin, and Miss O'Connor—received the white veil from the hands of the Right Rev. Dr. Durcan, Bishop of Achonry.

Conversion of a Whole Family.—The Rev. James Meagher, C. C., St. Canice's, received the family of Mr. Holmes, of Dean street, in this city, into the bosom of the Catholic Church. The family consisted of three sons and four daughters, who made their profession of faith publicly in St. Canice's Catholic Church, in the presence of a vast crowd who had assembled on the solemn occasion.—*Kilkenny Journal.*

A branch of the Bridgetine order of nuns, for the education of young ladies and of the poor, is about being established in Goresbridge, within eight miles of this city, funds sufficient for the ample endowment of the convent having been generously contributed by Mr. Lyons, of Donings.—*Ibid.*

Aid from the Tuilleries.—We (*Nation*) have been honored by the receipt of the subscription to the Donegal Fund of M. L'Abbe Quin La Croix, Secretaire General de l'Aumonerie de S. M. L'Emperor, which, with the other subscriptions accompanying it, we will duly forward to the Treasurer.

The Convent at Trim.—It may be hoped that by the end of next summer the house will be seen to be very far advanced towards completion.—*Meath People.*

Order of St. Francis.—We are happy to learn that the Very Rev. L. Cosgrave, Guardian of the Franciscan Convent in this town, has been appointed Provincial.—*Wexford People.*

The ceremony of washing the feet of twelve poor men by the Emperor of Austria took place in the palace of Vienna on Holy Thursday, according to custom. The proceedings commenced with prayer, and were closed by a dinner, in which each of the twelve men was allowed four plates of meat, a desert, and a pot of excellent wine; each was besides presented with a suit of clothes cut in the style of the middle ages, a small sum in money, and a pewter goblet, bearing a suitable inscription. The same ceremony was performed for twelve poor women, who obtained a good dinner, and received similar presents.

A public meeting of Catholic citizens of Dublin was held in the Church of St. Saviour, Dominick street, for the purpose of promoting the collection of the funds requisite to enable the Dominican Fathers to complete this extremely beautiful temple, which will be one of the finest architectural ornaments of that city. The long-extending nave and the aisles were densely thronged in every part. At the eastern end, which will be the sanctuary, a large platform was erected for the accomodation of the principal citizens present, and in front of the platform were a series of reserved seats, which were occupied by a brilliant array of ladies.

We regret to announce the death in Paris, on Easter Monday, the 5th of April, of the Very Rev. Mother Mary Magdalene Victoire de Bangy, widow of M. Joseph Antoine d'Houet, Foundress of and first Superior-General of the Order. She was aged 76 years and 6 months, and was 38 years in religion.

The Stockholm *Aftonblad* of March 27th announces that, in the week then next ensuing, the court would deliver judgment publicly in the case of the seven women converted from Protestantism to Catholicism, against whom the Stockholm Consistory instituted criminal proceedings for an offence against religion five years ago. One of the seven has died since the proceedings commenced, the case having been left so long undecided, pending the decision of the Swedish Estates on the various measures for a repeal or modification of the penal laws. There is no lack of materials for further prosecutions. In the last two years several thousand Baptists have openly proclaimed their renunciation of the "pure Evangelical Swedish doctrine." If possible, the Baptists are more intensely hated than the Catholics.

The *Weekly Register* announces the reception into the Catholic Church of Lord Norreys, eldest son of the Earl of Abingdon, and by his mother grandson to the late Archbishop of York (Vernon Harcourt). His Lordship was received by Cardinal Wiseman. It is stated that a marriage is on the tapis between Lord Norreys and the daughter of Colonel Townely.

Miss Mary Mulcahy, the amiable daughter of Mr. Joseph Mulcahy, Marlfield, received the white veil from the hands of the Very Rev. Dr. Burke, V.G., attended by the Rev. D. Crotty and the Rev. Mr. Wallace, in the Presentation Convent, Clonmel.

A conference of the Roman Catholic clergymen of the Archdiocese of Armagh was held in the Dundalk Roman Catholic Church, his Grace the Archbishop presiding.

The Archbishop of Salonica has accepted the Patriarchate of Alexandria.

IRISH MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

MARRIAGES.

On the 12th April, at the Cathedral, Manchester, Mr. Alexander Egar, of Dublin, to Martha Johnson Atkins, of Green Fort, Tinahely, daughter of William Atkins, M.D., Cooldangan, county Wicklow.

On the 8th April, at St. Mark's Church, Armagh, Charles A. Mark, merchant, of Newry, to Jane, daughter of James Marshall, Esq., of Kilooney House, Armagh.

April 13, at St. Peter's Church, Joseph F. Meade, Esq., of Eccles street, Dublin, to E. Bertha, daughter of Guy Lloyd, Esq., D.L., of Croghan House, county Roscommon.

April 10, at Christ Church, Cork, Spiers, son of the late John Notcote, Esq., M.D., Doneraile, to Avisia Maria, daughter of the late John Baldwin, Esq., of Skibbereen.

February 2, in Melbourne, Richard O'Donnell, Esq., to Eliza, daughter of the late John M'Nevin, Esq., of Kilkee, county Clare.

April 8, at St. Thomas's Church, Matthew George O'Reilly, Esq., sub inspector of constabulary, Glin, co. Limerick, to Sophia, daughter of the late Thomas Fenton, Esq., of Upper Temple street, Dublin.

February 5, in Melbourne, Robert Rollstone, Esq., late of Strabane, county Tyrone, to Fanny, daughter of Nicholas Hickey, Esq.

April 3, at Glenlahan Church, by the Rev. Adolphus Drought, William Ronaldson, Esq., of Springvale, Dangan, to Anne, daughter of William Sharpe, Esq., of Cornfield, Ballinasloe.

April 8, in Clonakilty Church, Thomas Somerville, Esq., of the Prairie, to Millicent Mary, daughter of the late M. A. Becher, Esq., of Ballydevane House, both in the county Cork.

April 14, in the Cathedral Church, Marlborough st., Dublin, by the Rev. William Furcell, C.C., Richard Walsh, Esq., M.D., Clogheen, county Tipperary, to Margaret, daughter of Wm Casey, Esq., late of Cork.

April 6, at Corcomohide Church, Edward White, Esq., of Port Etna, county Limerick, to Aphra Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Lloyd, Esq., J.P., of Heathfield, county Limerick.

April 7, at Grange Church, near Armagh, Mr. Charles Wood, of the Armagh Cathedral Choir, to Jemima, daughter of Mr. George Taylor, Greenvale Cottage, Dungannon.

At Donnybrook Church, John C. Hill, Esq., of Glasgow, to Martha Askenhurst Morris, daughter of the late Andrew Morris, Esq., of Ballyman, county Dublin.

DEATHS.

April 14, at his residence, 3 Richmond place, Rathmines, Mr. John Barry.

April 13, at 7 Synge street, Dublin, Anna, wife of William Coulter, Esq., in her 64th year.

In Cashel, Captain Andrew Creaghe, formerly of the 37th Regiment.

In Seville place, George Davis, Esq., son of the late Richard Davis, Esq., Newport, county Mayo.

April 6, Jane, relict of James Dawes, Esq., Dublin.

April 8, of scarletina, Sarah Hemphill, daughter of W. M'Naghton Dickey, of Antrim.

William Finlay, Esq., Kilkeasan, Ferns, aged 76.

April 8, at Dalkey, the wife of William Gabbett, Esq., of Carline, county Limerick.

April 12, at Sydney avenue, Blackrock, Charles Haskins, Esq., in his 74th year.

April 9, Mrs. Jane Bunbury Hilles, wife of James Hilles, Esq., of Eyrefield, county Kildare.

April 9, John, son of Michael Kinnean, Esq., of Bay Hill, Athenry.

March 29, of disease of the heart, James, son of Andrew Kinsella, Esq., Ballyconlore, Gorey, co. Wexford, deeply regretted.

April 7, at Dundalk, Sarah, daughter of Francis Lamb, Esq. governor of the county Louth gaol.

April 8, in the Sienna Convent, Drogheda, Miss Elizabeth M'Donnell, in religion Sister Colombia, daughter of the late John M'Donnell, Esq., of Charlestown, county Louth.

April 10, at Carrolins, Cork, Isabella, wife of Alexander M'Ostrich, Esq.

On the 5th of April, James Montgomery, late of the Customs, Dublin, and formerly of Newry, aged 75.

January 30, in Richmond, near Melbourne, Australia, Arthur John, son of the late Denis O'Connor, Esq., C.E., of Dublin.

April 8, at Thurlow Lodge, Brixton hill, J. O'Neill, Esq., aged 54, son of the late Humphrey O'Neill, Esq., Leighlin bridge, county Carlow.

At Carlow, Mary, daughter of James Palmer, Esq., Manager of the National Bank.

On the 9th April, in Belfast, Margaret, relict of Robert Rea, Esq.

At his residence, Ballinteer, Dundrum, John Pearson, Esq., for many years a member of the Corporation of Dublin.

At Ballyards House, county Armagh, Mrs. Ann Simpson, wife of John Simpson, Esq., in the 70th year of her age.

January 30, at Melbourne, Australia, Robert Ewing Sloan, Esq., C.E., son of the late John Ewing Sloan, Esq., of Belfast.

April 7, at the Convent of the Sisters of Charity, Upper Gardiner street, Dublin, Sister Maria Frances Borgia Williams, daughter of the late Capt. Williams, of the 11th Dragoons.

January 14, at Melbourne, Australia, of dysentery, the Rev. Gerald Archibald Ward, a native of Dublin. He was for many years a missioner in England—lastly at Runcorn, in Cheshire—he sailed for Melbourne in 1850, and has since resided in the colony.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

THE SEVEN CHURCHES OF GLENDALOUGH.—Near the famous Lake of St. Kevin, in county Wicklow, are the Seven Churches of Glendalough. It is difficult to conceive anything more solemnly impressive than is presented by this scene. Pen, pencil, and graver fail to convey any adequate idea of the actual solemnity of the scene. So wonderful and remarkable a scene has rarely been before witnessed. Wild, bare, rocky, and dark-colored mountains run out into a sharp promontory; to the rignt the ground descends into the valley of Glendasan, and to the left into that of Glendalough. One can see into both these valleys at the same time through broad, wide rock-doors. In the foreground, in the midst of the basin formed by the meeting of the two valleys, lie the low ruins of the Seven Churches; and right in the centre, forming the middle point of the landscape, rises the lofty, slender, pillar-temple, that stands in good preservation, exactly in the middle of this pictnresque wilderness, like Pompey's Pillar in the midst of the waste of Alexandria. Behind this temple appear the water-mirrors of the two famous lakes; first, the smaller, and behind it the larger. The entire prospect is ruin,—ruins of nature and of art. It is, indeed, a wild and touching scene of desolation—the Baalbec of Catholic Christianity in Ireland. No tillage, no industry, no evidence of social co-operation—all is flat, dreary, and barren. Such is the scene which in gloomy solitude shrouds this city of the dead, celebrated in the earliest ages of Christianity—while Britain was still sunk in barbarism—for the splendor of its altars, and for the learning of its monastic community. The name Glendalough, like other early denominations of places derived from some obvious natural features, implies "the valley, or glen, of the two lakes." The lower is small, and is filled only during winter; the upper is a mile in length, by about a quarter broad. St. Kevin founded the Abbey of Glendalough, and presided there as abbot and bishop for many years. He died on the 3d of June, 618, being nearly 120 years old. The Seven Churches, properly so called, are Trinity Church, the Cathedral, the Abbey, St. Kevin's Church, Our Lady's Church, the Rheteart Church, Teampullna-Skellig. As we approach the valley by the road from Lara, the first object of interest which presents itself is the ruined Church of St. Saviour, so denominated in the Ordnance Survey. Mr. Petrie describes the Round Tower as one of the loftiest and most perfect in Ireland, being 110 feet high, and fifty-one feet in circumference. Besides its little doorway, the tower has two little windows in the shaft, and four small apertures near the top; it is built of granite, and of a hard kind of slate, wedged in between the granite blocks. The cap fell to the ground in 1804.

OPENING OF THE BOULEVARD DE SEBASTOPOL AT PARIS.—The *Constitutionnel* gives a few words of the Emperor's speech on this occasion. His Majesty dwelt on the grandeur of the new work and the benefits which would be conferred on the population. Thanks for the rapidity in which the new buildings had been erected, Paris has obtained, with increased air and light, a reduction of rents. These great undertakings were necessitated by that extensive change of residence which led to new means of locomotion, and when the new boulevard will be finished, it will be the souvenir of military glory to which it is dedicated. Two lofty minarets have been erected at the end of the new line. These are rich in gilding and imperial ornaments. Between them was suspended a huge curtain displaying golden bees and the imperial arms. This curtain concealed from the spectators the new section of the line, and it was only as the Emperor approached that it was to be thrown open. As soon as the signal was seen flying, the curtain fell, and his Majesty took in, at one glance, the whole sweep of the Boulevard from where he stood to the northern extremity of Paris. The moment the Emperor approached, guiding with a sure and easy hand the beautiful charger on which he rode, and keeping his pace as slowly as possible, presenting himself alone in advance of all the guards escort, immense shouts broke forth and hailed him without ceasing as he advanced.

COPPER MINING IN AUSTRALIA.—The facts given respecting the working of the copper mines are interesting. On the 29th September, 1845, the work at the famous Burra Burra mines was commenced by twelve miners; they now give employment to 1,013 miners, and support a population of nearly 5,000 persons. Since the commencement of the working, the mines have produced 128,400 tons of copper ore, yielding 25,700 tons of copper, which at the present moment would be worth in Adelaide £2,683,000. The wages distributed on these mines amounts to £825,000, while the dividend paid on each £5 share amounts to £200. The original capital of the company was £12,300, the present value of its shares is £319,320. Such an instance of successful mining operations has rarely, if ever, been witnessed in any country.

FEMALE CRIMINALS IN FRANCE AND ENGLAND.—A French statiscian of considerable eminence, M. Moran de Jennes, has recently presented a thesis to the political and moral sections of the Academic des Sciences, having great interest for English people, and, we regret to say, a melancholy one. This gentleman arrives, amongst others, at the alarming deduction that, whereas the French records of criminal accusations only mention one woman to five men, (one in six,) English records for the same time register double that proportionate number of female delinquents.

THE BLUE OF THE SEA.—M. Piasse, a French chemist, has made experiments which induce him to believe that the blue color of the sea in some parts of the globe, the Mediterranean, &c., is to be ascribed to a combination of copper and ammonia; the green color of other seas to a choloric compound of copper. M. Piasse had suspended a bag at the sides of a steamer sailing between Marseilles and Corsica, which contained iron nails and chips. On opening the bag after several voyages, it was found that the iron was covered by a layer of precipitated copper. Messrs. Durocher and Malagati, on substituting granulated copper for the iron of the former experiment, have found a noticeable quantity of silver in salt water. M. Tuld, in America, repeated the experiment, and arrived at the conclusion that the ocean contained, at least, two millions of tons of silver.

DEATH IN THE PULPIT.—Liversedge Church, near Leeds, was lately the scene of a most melancholy event—the death of a clergyman during service. In the absence of the incumbent of the Church the Rev. W. Hughes, a retired clergyman residing in the locality, officiated. He was reading the usual prayers, and was observed to pause and turn pale; recovering himself, he proceeded for a sentence or so, and then fell heavily backward in the pulpit. He was immediately removed to the vestry, and medical assistance was sent for, which was promptly obtained, but the rev. gentleman's pulse had ceased to beat. An inquest is to determine the cause of death, which is thought to be apoplexy. Mr. Hughes was highly respected by every religious denomination in that populous district.

THE LAND AND SEA FORCES OF PIEDMONT AND NAPLES.—Writers who imagine that Piedmont and Naples are about to go to war to decide the Cagliari question, have published some interesting statistics respecting the forces of those countries. On a peace footing the army of Sardinia numbers 45 000 men; in time of war it amounts to 80,000. The Neapolitan forces are set down at 60,000 men on the peace establishment, but on an emergency can be increased to 104,000. The navies of both countries are respectable. Naples has two line-of-battle ships, five sailing frigates, fourteen steam ditto, six corvettes, five brigs, two schooners, and fourteen smaller steamers.

THE COAST DEFENCES.—The government, whatever it may portend, says the *Manchester Guardian*, appear determined to place the coast defences in a most efficient condition. A few days ago the ordnance cutter Raglan landed six large guns in Shields Harbor; four of these will be landed at Clifford Fort, and two at the Spanish Battery, for the defence of the Tyne. She also landed a quantity of government stores. The government have also sent down as a present to the corporation of South Shields—for ornament, not for use—a 42 pounder and a 24 pounder, taken during the Russian war, which will be placed on the sea banks, at the mouth of the Tyne.

THE RABBIT TRADE IN BELGIUM.—It is almost incredible to what a degree of importance this branch of trade has attained in Flanders within the last six or seven years. There are fifty thousand skinned carcasses of these animals exported weekly to England—more than two and a half millions annually—where they find a ready market as articles of food, while it is difficult to sell them in Flanders at twenty-five cents apiece. The preparing and coloring of the skins gives employment, in Ghent alone, to more than two thousand workmen, and, since the business sprung up a few years ago, the export of these skins to America, France and Rnssia, has become very considerable.

AN ANCHOR TO WINDWARD.—There is a story of Pierri's arrest in Paris that, if not true, is very well invented. He was seized only a few minutes before the attempt, and they had hardly done searching him when the explosions were heard, upon which the prisoner exclaimed: "There! your Emperor has ceased to exist; you needn't trouble yourselves about me." Whereupon one of the sergeants, struck with the idea that in this case Pierri might form part of the next Provisional Government, addressed him with: "Well, sir, whatever happens, remember that I treated you like a gentleman."

ENGLAND DESCRIBED BY ANTICIPATION.—I have read of a country where corruption and knavery of all kinds were grown so prevalent, that it was less dangerous to plunder the people of millions than to steal a handkerchief or rob a hen-roost; where the greatest crimes were openly countenanced, whilst little ones are punished with vigor; and nothing but enormity of guilt was a sure recommendation to impunity and protection.—*Lord Bolingbroke in* 1724.

STATUE OF BURKE FOR ST. STEPHEN'S HALL.—Mr. Theed has just finished his statue in marble of Edmund Burke, for the New Palace, Westminster. This statue will complete the series for St. Stephen's Hall. The same sculptor has likewise finished the bas-relief of "The Field of the Cloth of Gold," and "Elizabeth Knighting Drake," also executed for the New Palace.

THE BIRTHPLACE OF SIR ISAAC NEWTON.—The house in which Sir Isaac Newton was born at Woolsthorpe, near Grantham, is about to be pulled down, and it is understood that a scientific establishment is to be erected on the site.

THE FATHER OF MARIO.—The *Piedmontese Gazette* announces the retirement on a pension, after long service, of General Carlo de Candia, father of M. Mario, the well-known Italian singer.

FOSSIL IRON.—At the last meeting of German naturalists, a piece of Fossil iron was shown, and a fossil tree, found in a floating island off the coast of Sweden, in which the minute cells were replaced by native iron. These are facts of high interest to geologists, especially the latter, as it furnishes additional evidence that iron is an aqueous deposit.

In a recent trial it came out that a reverend gentleman, a beneficed clergyman of the Church of England, Mr. L. Shirreff Dudman, penned the following curse, and sent it to Mr. Cawer, an architect: "In making such a statement you have committed a deadly sin—a sin for which is is my duty as God's minister to forewarn you. Except you repent and make restitution the eternal flames of hell await you as a just reward, as it is written in the words of God, 'All liars shall have their part in the lake which burneth with fire and brimstone,' which is the second death. Amen! The crime which the unfortunate architect had committed, and for which, it appears, he is to expect warm lodging in another place, was giving a professional opinion with regard to some building matter, contrary to the view which suited the interest of the reverend rector.

The *Wanderer*, of Vienna, relates the following: "A Jewish banker of Frankfort, while proceeding to Vienna by railway not long since, fell into conversation with a gentleman of very pleasing manners, who was in the same carriage with him; and so delighted was the banker with his new acquaintance that he offered to to give him a letter of recommendation to his daughter, who was well married in Vienna, and might be of service to him. The gentleman thanked him, and, with a smile, said, 'I also have one of my daughters married at Vienna, and she has made a very tolerable match.' 'Pray, may I presume,' said the banker, 'to ask the name of her husband?' 'It is the Emperor of Austria,' was the answer. The gentleman was Prince Maximilian of Bavaria."

The advices from St. Petersburg show that the emancipation question is still the subject of prime interest in that city, and no doubt throughout the empire. Alexander II. is impressed with an idea that progress in Russia can only exist by elevating the people and educating them in order that the masses may at least approach the intelligence of the Western nations. Twenty-two millions of peasants are awaiting these vast reforms, which if completed will in time change the whole character of the Russian Empire. Nevertheless, the belief is entertained by cool spectators in the Russian capital, as well as by many persons in England, that this great and apparently promising effort to abolish serfdom in Russia will fail, as previous efforts have failed.

Accounts from Bosnia give frightful accounts of the atrocities perpetrated there upon the Christian rayahs by the Turkish landholders. Forty tenants at a place called Masmea were, for non-payment of rent or taxes, stripped stark naked, and bound to trees two and two together—the weather was bitterly cold—and water was then poured over them until (adds the *Gazette des Postes*) a coat of ice formed upon their limbs. They were left in that condition for one whole night. Next morning three were dead, and the remaining thirty-seven were in a deplorable condition.

The puzzling name "tariff" is derived from the town of Tarifa, at the mouth of the Straits of Gibraltar, and the most southern point of Europe, not even excepting Cape Matapan, at the foot of the Morea. Tarifa was the last stronghold which the Moors disputed with the Christians, and is within three leagues of the empire of Morocco. When the Moors held possession of both the pillars of Hercules it was here that they levied contributions for vessels entering the Mediterranean—whence the generic name.

Signor Bosco, the celebrated conjuror, was recently brought before the magistrates at Manchester, charged with attempting self-destruction by throwing himself into a pool of water. The Signor exclaimed that he lived very unhappy with his wife, owing to her temper, and was only trying a "new trick," to frighten his better half into better behaviour for the future. on promising not to renew the attempt, he was discharged from custody.

In consequence of the sympathy exhibited by a large body of the students of Padua for Orsini, and their recent demonstration in attempting the performance of a funeral Mass for him at the cathedral, an order, emanating from Vienna, has been received, directing the dispersion of the students to their homes, and the suppression of the university.

Francis, Duke of Luxembourg, was a celebrated French General, and much deformed. His uniform success, when contending with William III. of England, rendered him an object of jealousy to that Prince, who once, in the bitterness of his heart, called him "hump-back." "What does he know of my back?" said the marshal, "he never saw it."

The pastry-cooks of Paris, says the *Pays*, have presented a complaint to the authorities to the effect that the bakers are infringing on the privilege of their trade by making and selling biscuits and cakes. The pastry-cooks calculate that the quantity sold by the bakers is not less than 600,000lbs. weight annually.

It is asserted that Russia will not allow Austria to interfere in the Montenegrin quarrel, and that the camp of 100,000 men to be formed near Warsaw is meant as a hint to prevent the Cabinet of Vienna occupying any portion of either the Turkish or the Montenegrin territories.

During a trial at Warwick assizes, Lord Chief Justice Campbell stated that a scientific witness was not bound to attend a trial to give an *opinion*, and he ought not to be subpœnaed: of course he is bound to give evidence in regard to any *fact* of which he has cognizance.

The trial of the insurgents who rose at Leghorn during the past summer has terminated. A despatch from Lucca, where the court sat, states that eight of the prisoners were condemned to death and eleven sentenced to imprisonment.

They were having a hot time in Australia about the middle of February. For ten days the heat at noon in the shade was 136 to 146 degrees, and at night never less than 94 to 104 degrees in doors. There were innumerable deaths from sun-stroke.

A man having been imprisoned for theft at Nottingham, revenged himself on the prosecutor, a farmer, by cutting out the entrails of a sheep, stabbing seven calves, ringing the neck of a goose, and strangling a lamb; he has been committed for trial.

There are thirty-eight French officers and non-commissioned officers appointed to accompany Feruk Khan to Persia. The Emperor has ordered that those soldiers who are to represent France abroad shall be selected from the best conducted men in the army.

The *Gazette of St. Petersburg* contains an article which maintains that by the insurrections of the Christian populations and the absorbing action of Austria, the dismemberment of the Ottoman empire is imminent, unless Europe intervenes.

According to the *Augsburg Gazette* there is a good deal of discontent among the military in Russia. The reduction of the army has been so great that one-half the officers employed during the war are now placed on half-pay, which is on a very low scale.

There is no greater eyesore to the Milanese—nothing that galls them more, than the three rows of arm-chairs, packed with Austrian captains and subalterns, in the best and most conspicuous part of La Scala, the great Milan theatre.

The Paris correspondent of the *Morning Post* states positively that the Emperor of the French has not contemplated a visit to the Queen at Osborne this summer, and that such a visit is not likely to take place.

M. Lefaucheux, the armorer, not being able to make revolvers fast enough for the navy, the French government have ordered 2,000 at St. Eteinne, and will indemnify M. Lefaucheux for the infringement of his patent.

Electioneering appears to be expensive work in the Danubian Principalities. The Caimacan of Moldavia, according to the *Etoile du Dunube*, has spent not less than five millions of piastres for the return of the celebrated Divan.

A fish commonly called a Coleman was caught lately in the bay at Dunbar, and when brought ashore and cut up, in its stomach was found a half-guinea of the reign of George the Third. Date 1788.—*Berwick Advertiser.*

On each leaf of the silver-gilt coronet placed on the brow of Dumas, at Marseilles, was inscribed the name of some of his eighteen or twenty dramas or novels, and the value of it is set down at 1,800 francs.

A man was fishing in the river Idle, recently, when he hooked the body of a female; it turned out to be the body of Miss Sharp, a schoolmistress, who is supposed to have committed suicide, owing to a disappointment in love.

A despatch from Vienna states that Prince Danielo has levied 20,000 men, and is resolved to oppose, by force of arms, the alleged aggressions of the Turks.

The state of his health has induced Mr. Rintoul, the editor and proprietor of the *Spectator*, during the last thirty years, to relinquish his influential position.

The Emperor Napoleon has subscribed 10,000 francs, Prince Napoleon 1,000 francs, and the Minister of the Interior 500 francs, to the Lamartine fund.

Sir Robert Peel has lately purchased a campagne on the lake, distant about one mile and a quarter from Geneva. The house cost the large sum of £11,000, or 275,000 francs.

At Lincoln lately, Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton delivered a lecture on the early history of the Eestern nations, especially those mentioned in the Old Testament.

An instance of the longevity of foul has been made known at Shanahee, county Clare, where a domestic cock died a short time since at the age of 18 years.

A girl, aged fifteen, died on the 18th April in one of the Paris hospitals, from wounds received from Orsini's bombs on the 14th January.

A bill, granting pensions to those wounded in the attempt on the Emperor, is to be presented by his order to the legislative body.

The King of Naples is said to have decided on resisting the demands of Sardinia in the Cagliari affair.

A marquis, a member of the Imperial Parliament, married a servant girl a few days ago. His former marchioness died last month.

It is stated on good authority that 400,000 copies of the pamphlet, "England and the Emperor Napoleon," have been sold in France.

The Prince of Joinville is about to publish his voyages and scientific observations. The work is said to be in press.

The disturbances in Servia and the Turkish borders will soon be put down.

HOME MISCELLANY.

FARMERS TO BE ENVIED.—The Boston *Courier* thus quotes and comments why farmers are healthier than professional men: "1. They work more and develop all the leading muscles of the body. 2. They take their excercise in the open air, and thus breathe a greater amount of oxygen. 3. Their food and drinks are commonly less adulterated, and far more simple. 4. They do not overwork the brain, as industrious professional men do. 5. They take their sleep commonly during the hours of darkness. 6. They are not commonly so ambitious, and do not wear themselves out so rapidly in the fierce contest of rivalry. 7. Their pleasures are more simple and less exhausting." "The evil and danger of rusting out are quite as much—ay more to be feared than wearing out. More men and women die annually of oxidation than of too great activity. Professional men should take more exercise in the air, and farmers should spend more time in the reading and study of good books and papers. Concerning the evils suffered from the adulteration of articles of diet, of the sundry and divers kinds of drinks, condiments, &c., &c., there is less to choose between the condition of him who lives in the city, and of him in the country, than would at first sight appear. This evil here named is carried on to an alarming degree in regard to all the prepared articles for the table. Red pepper is said to be mixed largely with red lead, a deadly poison. So of coffee, tea, butter and prepared horseradish; they are all adulterated, the latter being mixed with grated turnip—a harmless adulteration when compared with some, but mean, nevertheless."

TOLERATION.—The New York *Sun*, in referring to the toleration of all sorts of opinions in this country, says: "In no other country in the world could such a demonstration be proposed as the Orsini, without frightening the authorities from their propriety, or moving them to an immediate interdiction of the display to prevent the agitation of the whole population to a dangerous pitch of excitement. Yet here in this great city, with a most varied population, so potent and admirable in its influence is our free system of government that a mass of men, animated by the most intense and revengeful feelings, can march in procession through our streets, and assemble in one of our public places to hear speeches in half a dozen languages eulogizing the memory of conspirators whom the world call 'assassins,' with none to molest them, and with no overawing military or police force to watch their movements. While the almost unanimous sentiment of our citizens is condemnatory of the demonstration, and of the act which it was intended to elevate from the infamy of a mad and murderous enterprise to the dignity of a heroic deed, they can look composedly on its folly, and, either in pity or silent detestation, pass it by as a bubble of excitement which harms nobody. We allow the fullest liberty to the expression of opinion, and are never alarmed by the windy harangues of irritated orators. Free speech is a safety valve of which we understand the value; and while it is kept open no harm can come to our institutions from such idle displays."

A WEDDING ON THE CARS.—A love affair existing between a rich farmer, living in the northern part of this town, (says the Kinderhook *Rough Notes*,) and a poor, but respectable Irish girl, which lately led to the marriage of the parties, has caused no little commotion among the relatives of the groom. The girl was in the employ of the family of the young man some months ago, "when an 'attachment' sprung up between the young folks, which, being 'nourished,' ripened into love. The mother of the young man, becoming aware of the fact, discharged the girl, hoping thereby that absence might conquer the love of her son. One day last week, he, in company with his affianced, took the cars at the Niverville depot for Albany. After the train had started, and they taken their seats, a clergyman made his appearance, who, between Niverville and Schodack depot, joined the pair in bonds of matrimony. On arriving in Albany the newly made wife got the consent of her husband to have the marriage ceremony again performed according to the rites of the Catholic Church, of which she is a member. In the evening of the same day, the twice married couple returned to the residence of the husband's mother, and the wife was installed mistress of the mansion, where, three or four months ago, she was employed as a servant, and whence she was driven because of her 'high aspirations.'"

COSTA RICA—The *Cronica de San Jose* of March 24 says: "On the 10th of March the Costa Bicans revived their reminiscences of the 'glorious battle of Santa Rosa, the first combat in which Central America humiliated her ferocious enemies' (where Schlessinger ran away), by giving a grand funeral to the remains of Captain Quiros, who was shot on that occasion. The 20th of March, the anniversary of the battle, was also celebrated in San Jose. On the 21st the public obsequies of Colonel Maris Gretereiz, who commanded at Santa Rosa, and was killed, was celebrated with great pomp at San Jose. The Costa Rican papers complain of the great increase of crime in that Republic. Robbery and murder are of frequent occurrence, and the perpetrators are hardly ever discovered. Colonel D. Francisco Advarade, who was in command of the fortress of Castillo Vejo, and who abandoned it, allowing Anderson and his fillibusters to take possession of it, has been tried by court-martial and sentenced to be degraded from his rank, and confined for four years in the fortress of the fort of Mora.

FAR AWAY.—By the California steamer which arrived on Tuesday, we received the first and second numbers of the Puget Sound *Herald*! Puget Sound! How this name brings to mind some of our earliest readings and the interminable distance we fancied there existed between us and the scenes over which we hung with a strange and fascinating delight. But now what a change! Puget Sound is within one of our own Territories, is steadily progressing in prosperity and wealth under the fostering care of our own cherished Government, and the first number of a newspaper published there lies before us! Thus it is the most distant lands lying on the far shores of the Pacific are no longer *terra incog.*, but are already States and Territories of our Republic and members of that great sisterhood which shall go on increasing in number until the whole continent is brought under one confederation. Puget Sound in Washington Territory seems now but a short journey from New York, and in truth it is not. One of the papers referred to is dated the 19th of March, but little over a month, from a quarter of the world which but a few years ago it required one, two and three years to accomplish the voyage. We have received, also, by same steamer, the Pacific Christian *Advocate*, published at Portland, Oregon Territory, a still larger sheet, ably canducted, and giving still further evidence of the vast extent of territory over which the stars and stripes spread their protecting folds.—*New York Daily News.*

THE YOUNG INDIAN.—About the year 1830, a Catholic priest established a school for the children of a remnant of the Penobscot tribe of Indians at Oldtown, on the Benobscot River, in Maine, a little above Bangor. Besides spelling, reading, and writing, he also taught them vocal and instrumental music. One of the pupils of this school, by the name of Paul Joseph Osson, had distinguished himself by unusual intelligence and proficiency. After leaving the school, he returned, for a year or two, to his Indian habits and manners. But at the end of this time, being on a visit to Bangor, he happened to fix his eye on some engravings in the shops, which made a very strong impression on his mind. This bent of his mind soon attracted notice, and he was taken to the room of a painter, and shown a considerable collection of portraits and other paintings. From that time painting seemed to take possession of his whole soul. He employed himself continually in sketching figures upon wood and bark. The priest who had been his teacher encouraged and assisted him; and he commenced drawing and painting flowers, animals, miniature likenesses of his fellow-Indians, and landscapes of considerable compass. Several of these were so handsomely executed, and he made such improvement, that the painter above mentioned consented to take him under his tuition. His progress in the art has been highly respectable.

RIGHT OF A FATHER TO DISPOSE OF HIS CHILDREN BY WILL.—A curious case, involving the right of a father to dispose of his children by will at his death, although their mother be alive, has just been decided at Pittsburg, Pa. George S. Hamilton died in that city in December, leaving a widow, Margaretta, and three children, aged 9, 11, and 13 years. As the husband was a Protestant and the wife a Catholic, he appointed guardians for the children by will, and directed them to be brought up in the Protestant faith. The children were accordingly taken from the mother and placed at a Protestant school, but the mother applied for a writ of habeas corpus to recover them. Judge Williams, of the District Court, decided, however, that the power to constitute a guardian by deed or will, attested by two witnesses, given by the statute of Charles II., chap. 24, was in force in that State. This statute enacts that "any father, under age or of full age, may by deed or will dispose of the custody of his child, either born or unborn, to any person except a Popish recusant, either in possession or reversion, till such a child attains the age of one and twenty years." The will was therefore sustained, and the mother has to go without her children.

TEXAS.—A letter to the Galveston *News*, dated San Saba, April 6, says: "Capt. Hardiman and his company of gold hunters are here, *en route* for the Washita Mountains. The company consists of 90 men, well mounted, armed and provisioned. They are in fine spirits, as they are in possession of such information as induces them to believe they will find gold as plenty as has ever been discovered in California. For two weeks past this country has been infested with marauding Indians. About 200 horses have been stolen. The citizens are generally guarding the few horses that remain. Various parties have pursued the Indians, and one party is now following their trail; but as they can only follow in the daytime, and the Indians travel night and day, it is almost impossible to overtake them. The general belief is that these depredations are committed by Indians from the Reserve, aided by white persons."

HIGH PRICES FOR LIVE STOCK.—The Springfield, Ill., *Pantagraph* gives the following report of a sale of live stock, which took place on the 23rd March: Kate, a thoroughbred short horned cow, 9 years old, brought $485; Beauty, 4 years old, $1,070; Lady Harriet, 4 years, $1,190; Empress, 3 years old, $1,400; Red Bird, 2 years old, $1,200. King Alfred, a bull, 3 years old, $510; Lord of Scotland, 6 years old, $500. *Sheep*—Gen. Lane, Cotswold buck, 2 years old, $400; Cambridge Duke, Southdown buck, 2 years old, $250; Southdown ewe, 2 years old, with lamb, $230.

TREMENDOUS FLOOD AT INDIANAPOLIS.—The recent great rains caused an immense flood in Pogue's Creek, Indianapolis, Indiana. No such storm ever before occurred in that region of country. The creek, in two hours, became raging and wild, sweeping everything before it. The lowlands adjoining its course were overflowed tenements flooded, and the inmates compelled to fly and seek safety on higher grounds. Manufacturing establishments and mills were more or less damaged, and bridges swept away. Indeed, it was only by the greatest exertions of the citizens that hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of property in Indianapolis and vicinity was not utterly lost. A number of railroad bridges were also carried away by the angry waters.

THE ENLISTMENT CASE.—The case of Zimmerman and Thuringer arrested in this city last week, says the Buffalo *Sentinel*, for enlisting recruits for Canada, has been pretty thoroughly investigated. The British Consul here, D. Donohue, ignores all knowledge of the parties and denies that his government had anything to do with it. The testimony goes to show that Zimmerman has been a pedlar in Canada and undertook the recruiting business, as a matter of speculation, while Thuringer became his accomplice. Both are held to bail to stand their trial, and not being able to procure the necessary security have been committed. Zimmerman, especially, will have difficulty to free himself from his present trouble.

RACE BETWEEN A HORSE AND A LOCOMOTIVE.—A novel race took place at St. Thomas lately between a blooded racehorse and a locomotive. The horse is decided to be a very fast nag, and so is the locomotive, and both were well trained to the track. The arrangements between the betting parties were, that the horse should be at the starting place when the locomotive came up even, and the word "go" should be given, when away they went under whip and steam. The judges declared the horse the wiuner by one half-length. The bet was $50 a side, and the distance eighty rods. This bears on the question that the horse is faster than steam.—*Hamilton Times.*

A MOTHER KILLED BY TWO DAUGHTERS—The Panama *Star* of the 18th says that on Thursday evening two young girls were brought into town from Pacora, and delivered up to the authorities, charged with murdering their mother, under the following circumstances: The girls wished to go to a "fandango," and their mother refused her consent, notwithstanding which they managed to get away, and returned at an early hour in the morning. On reaching home the mother attempted to correct them; angry words ensued, and one of the girls struck the old woman to the ground with a stick, whilst the other plunged a knife into her bosom.

A RAILROAD TUNNEL THROUGH A CITY.—The leading railroad men connected with the principal railroads running into Philadelphia are now before the Legislature of Pennsylvania asking an act of incorporation for uniting all the railroads in the centre of that city. It is proposed to do this by tunnelling one of the streets, from the Schuylkill to the Delaware, and having a central passenger depot, into which all the lines of railroad converging to that city shall come under ground.

WHERE IGNORANCE WAS NOT BLISS.—In Cincinnati, a few days since, a man who resides within twelve miles of that city walked into the Citizens' Bank for the purpose of obtaining a sum of money which he had deposited there several years ago. Imagine his feelings on learning that the bank had failed six months ago! He had not even heard of the panic which recently swept over the country with such a levelling influence.

LITERATURE AT THE SOUTH.—The *South Side Democrat*, in an article on American Literature, says that in every parlor, boudoir and reading room the "last new novel" of Sylvanus Cobb or Mrs. Emma Southworth may be seen, "done" in immaculate style of bindery and typographical execution.

Congress has granted to and for the sole use of the Milwaukie and Mississippi Railroad Company, a small island in the Mississippi River, containing about thirty-five acres, lying opposite to the town of Prairie du Chien, and also opposite the western terminus of the Milwaukie and Mississippi Railroad. It is proposed by the company to build a depot on this island, and to construct a bridge thence to the main shore. In their memorial to Congress the company represent that they have constructed a railroad from Milwaukie, on Lake Michigan, to the Mississippi River, without the benefit of a land grant or other aid from the government.

A man living in Chelsea, Mass., held in trust for a young woman $10,000, which, some time ago, he loaned to a great firm in Boston, a firm whose note was considered much better than hard gold. The firm failed last October, and the impression is that it was rotten years before it failed. The trustee, being an honest man, with a conscience, sickened under the thought of what had followed from his good intentions; became crazy, was carried to an insane asylum a fortnight ago, and there died, leaving a wife and children to the mercies of the world.

The people of Mariposa, Cal., are becoming excited at the presence of the Chinese in their village. A fire having occurred there on the 19th of March, it is supposed by the criminal carelessness of some Chinese, a number of citizens have drawn up and published a manifesto ordering all people from the "Flowery Kingdom" to move outside of certain limits within a specified time, under heavy penalties.

A daughter of Mr. John Draro, observing that a large rock had fallen upon the track of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, at the point where there is a sharp curve, she rowed across the river to the railroad in her father's skiff, and then running along the track waving a red handkerchief succeeded in attracting the attention of an engineer of an approaching train, just in season, in the opinion of the officers on board, to save the lives of all on the cars. Had they not received timely warning, they probably would have been pitched into the river.

In Leedsville, N. Y., a tame pigeon accompanies two children to school regularly, flying after them along the street, alighting on the fences, trees, and in the road before them. If it flies too far ahead, you may see it turn round, and, looking at the children, wait patiently for their arrival, and then fly a stretch further on; and so it keeps doing until they reach the school. Then it perches itself upon the window sill, where it remains until school is out, when it observes the same manner in going home.

A bill has been introduced in the Legislature, prohibiting the immigration of negroes and mulattoes to California, and requiring those already in the State to register their names and obtain a license. The bill has many friends in and out of the Legislature, but it will hardly pass. An effort was made to include the Chinese among the races prohibited, but it was not agreed to in the Assembly. A bill has also been introduced to prohibit Chinese immigration.

The hunters at Sacramento are crowding the market with game of every variety. Within a few miles of the city, says the *Age*, thousands of Canadian and other geese cover the plains in the vicinity of the overflowed tule lands, and are shot by gunners, who make good daily wages. Those who are most successful in this sport employ oxen, by means of which they are enabled to approach the game without being observed.

An old man, without friends or money, died at the house of a colored woman at Evansville, Indiana. His name was subsequently ascertained to be Dr. John Pocock Holmes, a member of the College of Surgeons, London, and formerly in the employ of the Hudson Bay Company, the friend of Captain Parry, the Arctic navigator, and the associate of many of the first people of England. He was also author of several valuable inventions.

George Wells, a revolutionary veteran of sixty-four years, living in Tennessee, was killed the other day in a singular manner. His son went up the hill to chop logs, one of which started to slide down, with force directly towards the log house in which the old man lived. The log struck Mr. Wells on the temple, and fractured his skull. He was the father of twenty-one children, some of them quite young.

A child of Mr. Jerod, four years of age, living in Norfolk county, (Va.) was poisoned by sucking the flower of the yellow jasmine. The little one died in an hour after it complained of being sick. The parents would not have known the cause of the sudden death of their child but for a playmate who said it had been sucking the flower, which is a deadly poison.

A curious will case is pending at Windsor, Vt., Abraham Sawyer of Chester having willed the residuary portion of his estate to the Baptist Church, the interest to be devoted to the support of preaching, on condition that the Church should adopt the total abstinence pledge and live up to it.

Mr. Benton's Thirty Years View is reported to have already attained the sale of seventy thousand volumes! The publishers are about to issue a new edition, with a copious analytical index, and an autobiographical memoir of Col. Benton, written within three months of his death.

James Dean is reported to have died of a legacy at St. Louis. He had the misfortune recently to receive a fortune from a deceased relative in England, and lived so fast that he used up himself and the fortune in a very few months, leaving his family destitute.

A horse's appetite may be improved by rubbing common salt gently on the roof of the mouth. The salvary glands are thus excited into action, and digestion is promoted. Or, put a lump of rocksalt in his manger, and his licking it occasionally will improve his appetite.

General Walker's trial at New Orleans for violation of the neutrality laws has been postponed till the fourth Monday in May. Some of his officers have been surrendered by their sureties, and gone to prison.

Quite a large excavation has already been made on the east side of Rock Creek, on the line of Pennsylvania avenue extended, for the site of the new bridge to unite Washington and Georgetown.

A recluse has been discovered in a cave among Wolf Rocks, in Bucks County, Pa., with beard exceedingly long, and thousands have gone to see him.

A little boy in Jersey City accidentally chopped off three of the toes of his sister with an axe on Monday.

The St. Louis *Herald* says the kidnapping of children from three to seven years of age has become very common in that city.

The month of December last was warmer than any December we have had for thirty-nine years.

The grand aggregate value of the real and personal property of Illinois is $407,477,367.

A smart shock of an earthquke was felt in San Francisco on the 2d of April.

NEW YORK TABLET.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
D. & J. SADLIER & CO.,
At the Office, 164 William Street,
NEW YORK.

Commencement of a New Volume
OF THE
NEW YORK TABLET.

A NEW FEATURE IN THE NEW VOLUME.

We will commence a new volume of the New York Tablet on the 5th June next, when we will, at considerable additional expense, present an entirely new feature, in the shape of a Full Page of Music, in each number, containing a popular song, with accompaniment for the pianoforte.

Our readers will observe, that a page of music of the same size as the Tablet, is equal to two of the ordinary sized music pages.

Stories will appear weekly from the pen of Mrs. J. Sadlier, who will write exclusively for the Tablet.

The Editorial Columns will be under the charge of a gentleman every way competent to discharge that duty with judgment and ability.

The City News and Selections will be attended to by the same gentleman who has had charge of those departments since the paper came into our hands, and has performed his task to the satisfaction of our readers.

During the past year our paper has met with the most flattering success—it has received praise from all quarters, and its circulation has been nearly doubled. This fact, when we consider the late commercial revulsion, is the best evidence that the Tablet is known and appreciated.

We are determined, on our part, to spare no expense to make the Tablet still more useful and interesting; and in order to enable us to carry out our views, we would respectfully request Catholic parents to use their influence in extending its circulation.

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All letters and communications should be addressed "New York Tablet," 164 William street, New York.

D. & J. SADLIER & CO.,
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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A Subscriber, Hartford.—Your communication was overlooked or it would have been answered before. Senator Shields is an Irishman, and a native of the county Tyrone, Ireland. A person to be eligible to the Senate Chamber of the United States must be eight years a citizen. By complying with the rules of citizenship in the different States he can take his seat if elected in the Senate or Legislative Assembly of any State in the Union. Catholics cannot hold office in New Hampshire.

R. T., Boston.—Your poem is not without merit, but is much too long for our paper.

NEW YORK TABLET.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1858.

Mr. Bernard Doran Killian's connection with the Tablet ceased with the number for the week ending April 24th.

"LIBERAL CATHOLICS."

Most of our readers, we presume, have one or more "liberal Catholics" within the circle of their acquaintance, and are, consequently, more or less familiar with the habits and distinctive peculiarities of the class in general. The "liberal Catholics" were unknown to our fathers. In the ages of faith there were no such mongrel Catholics to be found. The robust and vigorous faith of the men of old admitted of no temporizing, no prevarication. Either they were Christians or they were not. Religion was to them something more than a name—it was a reality, a fixed fact, ever before their eyes, entering into all their public and private affairs, as a primary and fundamental element. To be ashamed of their religion, or afraid to profess it, was something which they never dreamed of. If they sinned, as men will sin in all ages, that living, acting faith was sure to bring remorse to their souls sooner or later, and contrition to their hearts. Their transgressions were expiated by penance from which we in this tepid age would shrink with horror, and the face of Europe is still covered with the remains of the noble edifices which they erected in honor of God and His saints to propitiate the offended Deity. Yes! their sins and transgressions were atoned for in every way that faith could inspire or piety dictate; but now-a-days many even amongst Catholics spend their lives, from infancy to age, without one salutary feeling of remorse, one real attempt to satisfy the God whom they daily and hourly offend. Of course, we speak here only of tepid and indifferent Christians, to which class the "liberal Catholics" to a man belong. A "liberal Catholic," be it premised, is a very different person from a "liberal Protestant." The latter simply means an individual who, rising above the prejudices of his sect, whatever that may be, is willing to see his fellowmen of every denomination enjoying the same social rights and privileges which he does himself, but he never thinks of disguising or concealing his own religious opinions in order to please those who differ from him. The liberal Protestant, then, is generally a high-minded, honorable man, whose self-respect never permits him to pander to any one's prejudices, as his liberality will not suffer him to intrude his peculiar views on others. Far different is the creature called by himself and others a "liberal Catholic." Unlike that of his Protestant associate, *his* liberality is of a craven, timorous kind. The mark of the slave is upon him, and his cowering, crouching attitude when in the presence of non-Catholics, shows that he fears to call his soul his own. Entirely mastered by his fear of offending his "separated brethren," he is evidently ill at ease in their society, and forfeits the dignity of manhood to the desire of propitiating those who would respect him much more did he manfully assert his own opinions, and carry out in his acts the dictates of his conscience. Look at one of these degraded creatures when on a fast day or a day of abstinence he finds himself at a hotel table or a public entertainment with a mixed company. See how he gorges himself with viands forbidden by the Church on that day, because, forsooth! there are Protestants present who, he fears, might despise him it he kept the solemn precepts of the Church of which he is a member. Fool that he is, he little knows that every enlightened, well-bred man, no matter what his religious persuasion, would in his heart respect him the more if he showed himself true to his principles and nobly indifferent to the sneers and scoffs of the unbeliever! Observe the "liberal Catholic" again when he rises to make a speech. How carefully he beats about the bush in order to ascertain how the land lies before he ventures on any, the slightest allusion, to subjects connected with Catholic interests. If he is unhappily drawn into a position in which he cannot shirk the question, he will pare down and twist and turn his Catholicity, so as to make it as like Protestantism as he possibly can, and in this display an amount of ingenuity that is truly marvellous. The consequence is that he gets laughed at for his pains by the majority of his Protestant hearers, while Catholics look upon him as a disgrace to their body, and their hearts swell with indignation as they listen to the craven coward who takes so much trouble to show himself "neither one thing nor the other," and having, consequently, no claim on the sympathy of any. Surely these gentlemen must forget the universally-received axiom that a man who is untrue to his own principles ought never be trusted by others.

Look again at our "liberal Catholic" in the bringing up of his children, in case he has them to bring up. Fearing lest they might grow up more staunch and sturdy than himself, if left under Catholic training, he sends them to Protestant schools, where they may learn "liberality," together with a wholesome indifference to all religious distinctions. What matter if they imbibe the very prevalent notion that all religions are the same in the sight of God, and that no man will be damned for professing one or the other—oh! that is only a trifle, and if it be an error, it is one which the "liberal Catholic" father thinks of small account, inasmuch as it will enable his son to find favor in the eyes of his Protestant friends and neighbors. So long as the boy gets his brain crammed with "useful information," and acquires the whole art of money-making, it is of little consequence whether he learns his duty as a Christian or grows up in worse than heathen ignorance. Who can wonder that the slavish timidity of the father becomes indifference and, it may be, incredulity in the son brought up under such circumstances. Instead of the seasoned oak which bears itself bravely through all the storms of life, this second generation of "liberal Catholics" will grow up a weak and puny reed shivering and shaking in every passing breeze, and yielding up its faith at the first call of wealth or power. What a pitiable object is a "liberal Catholic," such as we have described him, and unhappily the species is but too common amongst us. You will find such a man lolling away the morning hours of God's holy day in shameful sloth, regardless of the solemn precept of the Church by which every one of her children is bound to hear Mass on that day—while the Catholic people in every land are crowding the House of Prayer and assisting at the grand oblation of the new Law. Can such a man be called a Catholic? Oh yes! to be sure, he is a *liberal* Catholic! Go to a St. Patrick's Day dinner and you will find such liberal personages, although professedly meeting as Irishmen and Catholics, jocosely talking to their Protestant guests of the great Apostle as "a right good fellow," a man "who was no bigot," but largely imbued with that generous liberality which places all men on an equality, &c., &c. As for the "good fellowship" of the Saint we rather think *they* would have found him somewhat "unsociable," and that "liberality" which is *their* boast would, we think, have stunk in *his* nostrils.

Consecration.—The new Church of the Immaculate Conception in East 14th street, under the pastoral charge of the Rev. Father Ryan, will be solemnly consecrated on Sunday, the 16th of May. His Grace the Archbishop will perform the ceremony of consecration. High Mass will be celebrated by the Right Rev. Bishop Laughlin of Brooklyn.

ANOTHER "ISM"—"ASSASSINISM" AND THE "TRIBUNE."

The city of New York lately witnessed a demonstration unparalleled in its kind, and, to the credit of New York be it said, it treated the absurd gathering with the contemptuous indifference it deserved. The assemblage was divisible into three categories: the knaves, the lunatics and the dupes, and in number amounted to some hundreds. In estimating its numerical force it must be remembered that we do not take off a per centage for the loafers, rowdies and small boys, who helped to swell the manifestation. Inspired it would seem by the remarkable example of the three historical tailors of England, the worthies who got up the exhibition undertook to represent the opinions of the entire universe and the "rest of mankind," on the subject of political, professional and promiscuous assassination. That their madness was not entirely devoid of method is evident from the fact that they shunned the light of the sun and shrouded themselves in the dark and charitable mantle of night. Daylight would have revealed the disagreeable fact that but three or four decent coats graced the phalanx, and would have brought into unpleasant relief faces free from the contact of soap, shirts that knew no washerwoman, and shoe-leather unacquainted with blacking either fluid or solid. Half a dozen poor women neither remarkable for youth, beauty, nor the elegance of their attire, figured in the dingy *cortege*. From the expression of their faces it was evident that they were there upon compulsion, in compliance, no doubt, with the absolute behest of their worse halves, for your universal red republican is, in his own family, the veriest despot that exists. The nation most interested was but sparely represented; of the two dozen Frenchmen present not one was known to fame before the evening in question. The Italians were also few in number. The great bulk of the demonstration was composed of the lower classes of Germans, who seemed to forget, in their zeal for universal freedom, that Liberty, like Charity, ought to begin at home. A single individual represented the entire Yankee nation, and another single and singular personage the people of Ireland. With regard to the latter, we must hazard a digression and say that the fact of a man having been born in Ireland does not take away his individual right to make a fool of himself, but we protest against his dragging in his country at the tail of his folly.

We regret to say that our cotemporary the *Tribune*, for whom, notwithstanding the wide difference of opinion which exists between us on many subjects, we have had a certain respect, took the demonstration under its special patronage. In the eyes of the reporter of that journal the "catafalque," which measured from twelve to fourteen feet, took the proportions of a "two-story house." In computing the number of sympathizers with "assassinism" the *Tribune* reporter also showed that he had not forgotten the multiplication table, but he was suddenly struck with unaccountable deafness at each repeated cry of "Three cheers for Napoleon!" Accompanying the report was an editorial apology for the ebullition of assassin "solidarity." The writer of the article commenced by premising that the *Tribune* did not approve the means resorted to by the "martyred patriots" of the Rue Lepeletier. It was, however, from beginning to end a studied endeavor to palliate the infamous attempt of the 14th January. It was a long indictment against Napoleon III., and purported to prove that he is exceedingly more deserving of the guillotine than the wanton murderers of innocent men, women and children in front of the Paris Opera. The oath taken by Louis Napoleon when elected President of the French Republic, is modified to suit the ends of the writer. He next pretends to give us statistics of the condemnations, deportations, &c., which followed the Coup d'Etat in 1851. This unbiased publicist brands as falsehoods the election returns and all documents emanating from the agents of the French Government, yet is gifted with the most robust faith in every figure written

down by the refugees in London. But he loses labor in trying to pass off for veridical accounts such one-sided statements. Whatever may be the genius of the author of *Napoleon le Petit*, a production to which the writer in the *Tribune* is indebted for his article, an unprejudiced public will not receive extracts from a work, whose every page exhales virulence, hatred, disappointed ambition, and wounded personal pride, as a fair and impartial relation of a historical event.

"WAY OF LIFE."

We have received the first number of a new paper called *The Way of Life*, George P. Edgar and William Harris editors and publishers, devoted to "the interests of the Young Men's Christian Associations, and the promotion of Evangelical Christianity world wide." Whether the paper will prove to be the way of life or the way of death, it is not necessary for us to inquire. There is, we are told in the Sacred Scriptures, a way which seemeth to a man right, but the end thereof is death. A man can safely walk only in a way that *is* right, not merely *seemeth* to be right, which he knows, not merely conjectures or even hopes to be the right way, the end whereof is life, not death.

Evangelical Christianity is a vague term as used in modern Protestant nomenclatures, and is merely subjective, and places religion in what the individual feels or imagines, not in the belief and conformity of life, through the assisting grace of God, to the truth our Lord has revealed, nay, which He himself is, for he is "the way, the truth and the life," and which remains the same whatever we believe or disbelieve. Our belief does not make the truth, but the truth is the object of our belief. Evangelicalism has not learned this, and supposes that it is the faith of the believer that makes the matter believed true. Thus a man is a great sinner, a deadly enemy of God, but he has only to believe that God for Christ's sake has forgiven him his sins and justified him, and though in reality black as Satan, he is a saint of the first water.

It is to the interests of a Christianity of this sort, and of Christian Young Men's Associations formed all over the land for its promotion, that this new paper is to be devoted. We cannot say that either as Christians or patriots we wish it success, for we think this land has had enough of this pseudo Christianity, which has brought religion itself into contempt with no small portion of our countrymen, and which is alike fatal to the soul hereafter, and to the real well-being of the people in this world.

The Editors tell us that they "will advocate the interests of Catholic Christianity, bowing towards no particular Church, giving precedence to no sect as such." Will these honored gentlemen tell us who is the God of their no particular Church, and how *Catholic* Christianity can bow in any sense towards Sectarianism? Do they need to be told that eclecticism is not Catholicity, and that no Church or religion that is not ours is or can be Catholic? The absence of all distinct and characteristic doctrines or authority does not make a religion Catholic, it only makes it negative, a nullity.

But they trust, they tell us, still further, to represent "those most important principles which have united Christians everywhere during the progress of the present Revival." Christians, true Christian believers, the faithful are always and everywhere united in the same principles, the same faith, the same Sacraments, under the same regimen; but then the Revival alluded to has commanded the respect and co-operation only of the sects, and of only a small number even of them. It is approved and encouraged by only a portion even of the Protestant world, and even if the Editors should represent the principles on which the Revivalists have united, they would represent after all only sectarian principles, Protestants themselves being judges. The advocacy of sectarian principles of the most liberal stamp is no advocacy of "the interests of Catholic Christianity."

We have no disposition to speak lightly of the so-called Revival, for we respect every sincere and honest effort of any man to amend his life, and to look after the welfare of his soul, even though he is in gross theological error. But we have seen too many similar Revivals in the course of our life to have any confidence in its practical results. Revivals are efforts made from time to time by Evangelicals to galvanize the dead body of Evangelicalism, but the life the body is made to exhibit is only a spasmodic life, and no real life at all. The ministers, by preaching some portion of Catholic truth, of which they retain certain reminiscences, may awaken individuals to a sense of their condition without Christ our Lord and Saviour, but having no Christ to give them, having nothing but Missions with which to feed them, they are unable to sustain them. Then new converts finding after a short trial that they have no more power for good than they had before their conversion, finding as the excitement wears off, and they subside into their natural state, that they have the same temptations, the same weaknesses, the same concupiscence, conclude that all is an unreality, that religion is a sham, and thus their last state becomes worse than the first. We do not therefore expect any permanent good from the present Revival. Its principal result will be a growth of infidelity and impiety on the one hand, and of cant and hypocrisy on the other.

It is remarkable that the Editors in their enumeration of the principles or "common doctrines of the New Testament," as they say, which they advocate, omit all mention of the Incarnation. They profess their belief in the Divinity of the Son, which is well, but they forget to profess their belief that "Jesus Christ has come in the flesh." This is probably owing to the fact that the Incarnation counts for nothing in the Christianity they advocate. Theirs is a Christianity without Christ Incarnate, and, therefore, somewhat below Judaism, for the Jews believed and believe still in a Messiah to come.

The Editors do not seem to believe in a heaven as the recompense or reward of the just any more than they do in the redemption of the world through the Incarnate God. Thus, they tell us, the chief end of man is "to labor for the glory of God, and the enjoyment of an *endless pilgrimage* towards that perfection which is centered in the Godhead." So the life of the saints is even in heaven to be a *pilgrimage*. The saints are always to be travelling towards the City of God, but never to reach it, they are always to be travellers, and are never to find a home, where they may sit down and rest from their labors. It is not God the saints in heaven are to enjoy, but "an endless pilgrimage towards perfection!" We have thought heaven was to be the end of our pilgrimage, but these gentlemen seem to hold that the pilgrimage itself is the heaven. Our heaven is to consist in forever seeking rest and in never finding it. After all, that gives us a more lively image of hell than of heaven, and we fear these gentlemen have mistaken the Prince of Darkness as their master for the Prince of Light.

But we must forbear for this week. We have as yet read of this new paper only the Prospectus. We intend to open it, and if we find anything curious or entertaining in it, we shall render an account of it to our readers. The young men who patronize it may mean well, but we hope they will not take it ill of us, if we advise them to tarry at Jericho till their beards have grown. They are not yet prepared to appear to advantage in public.

NOTICE TO THE SUBSCRIBERS TO THE "NEW ERA."

We send the TABLET this week to all the Subscribers of the *New Era*, who are not already on our list. If they do not notify us to the contrary, we will consider them as Subscribers to the TABLET. Those who have paid in advance for the *New Era* will be supplied with our paper to the time their subscription expires.

D. & J. SADLIER & Co.

THE "NEW ERA."

THE last number of the Montreal *New Era* contains an announcement of its suspension, in consequence of the proprietor's inability to find a substitute editor, and his own more pressing duties, as a member of the Provincial Parliament. The Irish-American public will be happy to learn that they are not to be deprived of the literary services of one of their few national writers, as Mr. McGee, we understand, intends to devote his leisure to a work on Irish history, long since contemplated. For this task the splendid library of the Canadian Parliament affords him a fine collection of authorities, and his time can now be spent, according to his own desire, "between the library and the House."

THE MISSION IN WATERTOWN, N. Y.—An esteemed correspondent in Watertown writes that the labors of Fathers Walworth, Hewit, Deshon and Baker, have been crowned with the most gratifying success. Men who seemed hardened against all the appeals of religion, who, during thirty years, had absented themselves from Church and neglected their duties, have been brought to the bosom of their Holy Mother. Six converts, persons of highly respectable standing, have been received. The number of communicants was over eleven hundred. The procession of children prepared for their first Communion, dressed in white and wearing white veils, was a most beautiful and edifying spectacle. Among those who listened to the eloquent appeals of the Missionary Fathers, particularly at the evening services, were large numbers of Protestants. The vice of drunkenness was one of those on which the Fathers were very severe.

On the evening of the 27th the beautiful new Church was densely filled by an audience of about 3000 persons, to witness the touching ceremony of the renewal of baptismal vows. A great number of those who desired to be present on the edifying occasion were unable to obtain admission.

A THREATENING NOTICE.—The *Sunday Times*, a dominical journal with Judaical antecedents, wonders if it be true that the School Trustees of the Fourth Ward have forbidden the reading of the Bible in the schools under their care, and points to the Philadelphia riots of 1844 as a warning of what we may all expect in New York if biblical passages be not daily expounded in the schools of the Fourth Ward by some interesting theologian of sixteen in fully developed crinoline. We hope the Trustees of the Fourth Ward will act in accordance with their recognized right, uninfluenced by the covert threats of such stealthy sowers of discord as our quondam-Mosaic cotemporary. As to the question of right, we refer the *Times* to the decision of Superintendent Randall, in the case of Miss Gifford in Washington County, in this State, and as to the "popular majority" it is overwhelming in the Fourth Ward against the "Bible in the public schools."

MAGUIRE'S "ROME."

MR. EDITOR:—I wish to thank, through you, the Messrs. Sadlier, for their American edition of Maguire's *Rome: its Ruler and its Institutions*. I wish to do this more especially at this time, because I have been grieved to find a spiteful notice of it in a journal which, though chiefly devoted to politics, professes, I believe, to be Catholic.

Mr. Maguire's book is, no doubt, written in a strain of love and admiration for Rome, its Ruler, and its Institutions, but I cannot conceive that this should call forth a rebuke from a Catholic journalist. Much of the information the author gives certainly is not now published for the first time, but I know no other work in English where the same amount of information concerning Rome and its Institutions is brought together and presented in so acceptable a form. The journalist sneers at Mr. Maguire for publishing in the appendix the report made by Count de Rayneval, the French Envoy at Rome, to his government, because it had been published a year and a half ago, in the columns of his paper. I do not think that this justifies his sneer. Not everybody in the world takes that distinguished journal, and not every one that does take it reads it. I confess that, though I receive it, I had never read Count de Rayneval's report, till I read it in Mr. Maguire's appendix, and very likely there are many others in my condition.

For my part, Mr. Editor, I think well of Mr. Maguire's book, and regard it as a valuable contribution to our growing but still meagre English Catholic literature. It is not absolutely new in its substance, but it will be new to most English and American readers. It is written in a fresh and pleasing style, and gives with regard to Rome a large amount of that very kind of information, in a collected and agreeable form, which our English speaking world needs. In the civil and political affairs at Rome, even in the administration of justice, there may be defects, as in everything human, but there are enemies enough to point them out, and the attention of the English speaking world has been directed sufficiently to them. Men who know Rome well, like Cardinal Wiseman, have spoken well of Mr. Maguire's work, and hold it in high esteem.

I do not, Mr. Editor, ask the Catholic journals to adopt a system of indiscriminate puffing. I wish for free, manly, independent criticism, and of the works of Catholic authors, and on Catholic subjects as well as others. But illiberal criticism, sneering and snarling will never serve the cause of a high and noble literature. The aim of every literary Catholic should be to create a just literary taste in the Catholic public, and to supply our English-speaking Catholic world with a pure, moral, high-toned, and elevating literature, which will command the respect of all intelligent minds and cultivated tastes, and which shall eventually supersede the corrupt and corrupting non-Catholic literature now in vogue. The Catholic critic should rebuke pretension, dullness, and imbecility, but he should at the same time be liberal and generous towards every well meant and honest literary effort that indicates talent and promises to be useful. Our authors need fostering, rather than repression, and, for my part, I do not think the cause of Catholic literature can be served by abusing such an author as Mr. Maguire. His visit to Rome will correct many of his prejudices, and his book will correct many prejudices in his readers, and deepen their love and veneration of the Holy Father. Men who write such books demand our approbation and gratitude, not our abuse, our cavils, and ill-natured criticism, dictated, it may be, by a personal pique, or a fit of indigestion.

Excuse the length to which I have extended my remarks,

And believe me, very sincerely yours,

A CONSTANT READER.

SCENES FROM THE LIFE OF THE BLESSED VIRGIN MARY. By Rev. TITUS JOSLIN. Enlarged and adapted to the Devotions of the Month of Mary, by Rev. TITUS JOSLIN. *New York: P. O'Shea, 739 Broadway.*

This is one of the most beautiful, fresh, and original of the many books, designed to do honor to the Blessed Lady, which have been issued from the Catholic Press of the country. It is admirably adapted as a manual for the devotions to the Blessed Virgin during the present month. The *Meditations* for each day combine beauty and terseness with the most soul-stirring piety. The *Examples* are quite new; they are not such as are usually met with in other books of devotion.

The Rt. Rev. Dr. Timon, Bishop of Buffalo, has left for the Eternal City.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Travelling Agents.

Our Travelling Agent, Mr. D. O'Sullivan, is now Collecting and Canvassing for the TABLET on the line of the N. Y. Central Railroad. He has bills for all indebted to us.

Mr. James Doyle, is now travelling through Massachusetts. He is fully authorized to act as Agent for the TABLET.

Our Travelling Agent, Mr. James Doyle, will call on those indebted to us in Milford, Hopkinton, Marlboro, Framingham, Fitchburg, Watertown, and Waltham, Mass. He has bills for all indebted to the TABLET in the above towns. We hope our subscribers will be prepared to settle up.

Mr. Eugene Coleman, Bookseller, 27 1-2 Madison street, New York, is duly authorized to solicit subscribers and advertisements for the TABLET.

Literature.

THE NEW AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA: A Popular Dictionary of General Knowledge. Edited by GEORGE RIPLEY and CHARLES A. DANA. Volume II. *New York: D. Appleton & Co., 346 and 348 Broadway.*

The influence of such a work as the American Cyclopædia, designed as it is to become the treasury on which the popular and unerudite mind can draw for its information, is immense for either good or evil. The writer who is honored by having any portion of it entrusted to his integrity, should show himself worthy of he confidence reposed in him, by excluding from his offerings to the general store, all spurious matter. It is also the duty of the conscientious journalist to exercise continual vigilance with regard to such enterprizes, so that whoever may be found false to his trust may be pointed out and his counterfeits nailed to the counter of public opinion. In fulfilling this duty we signalized in our review of the first volume, a departure, in some instances, from the prospectus of the work and, in one case, a biographical notice which was directly opposed to sworn and published facts. The defaulting contributor who committed this breach of trust has, we hope, for the success of the work, been cut off from the list of laborers in the cause of general knowledge.

We must say in justice that there is an evident desire on the part of the editors to rein in the diverse leanings of their collaborators and to prevent them from soiling the pages of what claims to be a national work, by sectarian, political, or national prejudice. They must, however, keep an incessant watch over their assistants, for *le style c'est l'homme*, and when prejudice exists in the mind of a writer, it is hard to prevent it from oozing out at the nib of the pen. They must carefully challenge every comer, for prejudice will often try to slip in on tiptoe, shrouded in a commonplace phrase. Messrs. Dana & Ripley must also recollect that there are sins of omission as well as of commission; for instance, on page 553 nearly four columns are devoted to "Ballads," which, we are told, are "a peculiar species of national poetry, for which Spain, England and Scotland have been particularly celebrated." The ballad poetry of Ireland is entirely ignored. The writer of the article must have been a regular attendant at the lectures of Mr. Charles Mackay. It is only under the head of "Barcarolle," a Venetian melody, we find that there really are such things as Irish ballads.

On page 443, William Babington is said to have been "an *English* physician, born near Coleraine, in Ireland."

The notice of JOHN BANIM would lead the reader to believe that the Irish novelist died in poverty, which was not the case. Had the gentleman who prepared it consulted a life of Banim, which first appeared in the *Irish Quarterly*, was subsequently published in book form, and lately reviewed in the N. Y. TABLET and *Home Journal*, he would have learned that John Banim's countrymen evinced their admiration of his talents by caring for him in his last days, and that his death-pillow was smoothed by the gentle hand of a loving and beloved daughter.

The encyclopedist to whom the sketch of BALZAC, the celebrated French novelist, was confided, has the hardihood to place the little wooden image of Mr. Makepeace Thackeray almost on the same pedestal with the marble bust of the great French writer. We presume from this, that he never read Balzac, or if he did, his French was not sufficiently vigorous to cope with the prose of the author of the *Menage de Garcon, Le Medecin de Campagne*, &c. Our opinion is strengthened when he tells us that Balzac had no higher aim than "to present the world as he saw it. He advances no theory, pretends to no moral teaching." Were they not easily deduced from his principal novels Balzac takes especial care to explain his opinions in one of his prefaces. He believed the Catholic religion and a monarchical form of government indispensable to the moral and social well-being of a nation.

The subject of Baptism must have been confided to some philosopher of no belief. The name of the Saviour is irreverently placed after that of Saint John. "What had been among the Jews probably," says the writer, "only a purifying ceremony was made by *John and Christ* a rite of initiation into the Christian Church."

The Massacre of the Saint Bartholomew has been very carefully approached. It would be better, however, if on such important subjects, statements for which no foundation exists, should have been omitted. The writer may qualify them by non-committal phrases such as "it has been said" and "it has been stated," but the danger is none the less. The opening lines of the article which describe the Saint Bartholomew as "a frightful and nearly general assassination of the Huguenots" do not tally with the concluding portion in which the writer avows that the Calvinistic author of the Martyrology of the Huguenots after having estimated the number of killed at 30,000 come down subsequently to half the number and eventually only finds on the registers the names of 786 in all France. Nothing is said of the part played by English Protestant intrigue in that struggle between rival factions for political power.

It is unworthy of a serious work like the Cyclopædia to give a place in its pages to the jesting traditions of the "Trinity Boys" which have found their way into the notice of Dr. Barrett, the celebrated Irish classical scholar.

Ballytore is, we are informed, a little town in the *County of Leinster*, Ireland, 11 miles S. E. of Kinsale. We beg to say—not for the benefit of our readers but for that of the topographer of the Cyclopædia — that Leinster is a province, not a county, and that Ballytore is in the county of Kildare, within twenty-eight miles of Dublin. Kinsale is in the province of Munster and the county of Cork.

We point out these errors, not in a carping spirit, but with a sincere desire to aid as much as we can in giving correct information to the public. The work before us contains much that is valuable, and an increased watchfulness on the part of the editors will, we trust, win for each coming volume unreserved commendation.

THE METROPOLITAN: A Monthly Magazine. Edited by M. J. KERNEY, A.M. *Baltimore: John Murphy & Co.*

The *Metropolitan* for May has reached us, and in the hasty glance through its pages which our leisure at present permits us, we noticed several articles on subjects of high interest, able reviews on current literature and items of literary intelligence. In the "Miscellanea" will be found many interesting extracts conveying much instructive matter in a pleasing manner.

The Fate of Mahon, Son of Kennedy, A. D. 976.

By Mrs. J. Sadlier.

MAHON, son of Kennedy, and elder brother of Brian Boromhe, was a great man, too, in his generation. During the comparatively brief period of his reign as King of Munster, he had gained several splendid victories over the Danes, and was distinguished even amongst the warlike Dalcassian princes, as a warrior of great strength and prowess. He does not appear to have been as politic or prudent as his younger brother, but it is certain that in courage, activity, and energy of character he was fully his equal. Mahon was many years older than Brian, for their father Kennedy had no less than twelve sons—spoken of in Irish history as "the sons of chaste Kennedy"—and of these Mahon was, as I have said, the eldest, while Brian was one of the youngest. Still there was so strong an affinity betweeen the two, so much congeniality of taste and disposition, that they were united by a more than fraternal affection, and in all Mahon's struggles, whether against the Danes or the rival princes of the Eugenian line, Bryan was his trusty and most efficient aid—his wise and prudent counsellor, and his best and bravest Captain.

Amongst the Eugenian princes who had the most pertinaciously resisted Mahon's power was Molloy, son of Bran, Lord of Desmond. Dark, sullen and implacable, this chieftain could ill brook the supremacy of the Dalcassian line, and he hated the sons of Kennedy with a mortal hatred because he could not cope with them in the field of fight. His country of Desmond had suffered much from the long-protracted struggle with the princes of Thomond, and finding that the people began to murmur and cry out for peace, he determined on a stroke of policy which was characteristic of the man. For this purpose he took counsel of O'Donovan, a chieftain of his party, and as a thirdsman they brought in Ivar, Lord of the Danes of Limerick.

O'Donovan, as being the least obnoxious to the Dalcassian princes, sent an invitation to Mahon to meet Molloy at his house in order to effect a reconciliation and form an alliance which might be serviceable to both. Now Mahon was, on his side, thoroughly tired of the war with the Eugenians, and was anxious to make peace with their prince at almost any cost in order that he might turn his whole strength against the Northmen. But still he was too well acquainted with the character of Molloy to place himself in his power without good security for his safety. Brian was still more averse to it than he was himself, so a messenger was sent to Donovan stating that the king would accept his invitation provided some of the clergy were present at the meeting.

This being told Molloy, he quickly answered with a sardonic smile that that was easily done. "We'll give Mahon the benefit of clergy," said he, "why not?" So Donovan forthwith sent to the Bishop of Cork, representing how anxious they all were, as good Christians, to make peace, and begging of him either to come himself to his castle to meet Mahon MacKennedy, or if that were not possible, to send some of his clergy.

The successor of St. Finbar* was, of course, rejoiced at the proposition, and speedily sent two of his priests, together with St. Finbar's Gospel, the great palladium of his see—this with a view to give greater solemnity to the occasion, by having each of the hostile princes sworn on that sacred relic to keep the peace.

Nothing could be more satisfactory than this, so Mahon set out in God's name with a small escort for O'Donovan's Castle in Kenry of Limerick. He was received with unbounded hospitality, but amongst the guests who assembled at the banquet given in his honor he looked in vain for the Prince of Desmond. The priests from Cork were there, however, and that was sufficient for the generous, unsuspecting Dalcassian.

The banquet being over, Mahon (who like his brother Brian was temperate in his eating and drinking) was invited by his host to go with him to meet Molloy of whose approach he had just received intelligence. Mahon glanced uneasily at the noblemen who accompanied him, and asked if they might not be of the party.

"Oh! with all the pleasure in life," O'Donovan said, "and the clergy too, though, to be sure, there was no need for such caution, but if it made the king's mind easier, he was well content."

So they all set out together, and, after riding for half an hour or so, on a bleak mountain-top, they met a strong party of the Eugenian soldiers. Both parties came to a stand, and Mahon's keen eye gleamed over the hostile band in search of Molloy's dark visage, but it was nowhere to be seen. This he thought strange, and turning to make the remark to O'Donovan he was still more surprised to find that he had vanished.

"Now God and St. Finbar befriend us!" said the king, "but this is strange." Some movement that he could not understand was going on amongst the Eugenians, and when Mahon demanded why their chief delayed so long, a scornful, mocking laugh was the answer.

"Is the victor of Sulchoid† afraid? Does chiefs who commanded the troop, and he made a sign to his soldiers which did not escape the king's eye, nor yet the observation of the priests who stood near him. They handed the Sacred Book to Mahon and reminded the Eugenians that he was there under the protection of their bishop.

"In God's name what are your intentions?" said the brave Mahon, "I see I have been led into a snare—what is your purpose, men of Desmond?"

The answer was a wild shout of vengeance, the Eugenians drew their *skeins*, so, too, did the brave Dalcassians, alas! too few they were —with one hand Mahon held the sacred volume to his bosom, while the other grasped his good sword, but what availed this weapon, or those of his few faithful followers against a whole troop, or what availed the sanctity of the sacred relic against men determined on a foul and treacherous murder? The brave King Mahon's cheek pale?" cried one of the petty of Munster, the flower of the Dalcassian chivalry, was almost instantly pierced to the heart, notwithstanding the threats and denunciations of the two priests. Finding himself mortally wounded, Mahon threw St. Finbar's Gospel, now red with his blood, to one of the priests, and imploring the mercy of God he fell to the ground and expired. His followers were bound and convoyed to Molloy's country as hostages. Molloy and O'Donovan quickly made their appearance, and so far from feeling any remorse for what they had done, they laughed the prophetic denunciations of the priests to scorn. Still they suffered them to give Mahon decent burial on the spot where he fell, on the sunny side of that wild, heathy mountain, and from that day forward the place was known by the name of Mahon's Grave. To Brian Boromhe fell the sovereignty of Munster, and the task of revenging his brother's murder, which he did to his heart's content.

* St. Finbar was the first Bishop of Cork. It is a beautiful trait in our Irish Annals that the memory of the sainted founders of the different sees was perpetuated from age to age. Thus we meet at every page, the Archbishop of Armagh mentioned as successor of Patrick, and so with all the rest.

† The battle of Sulchoid was one of the greatest achievements of Mahon. He, there, in concert with his brother Brian, overcame the united forces of the Danes and the Eugenian princes of Munster. The slaughter of the vanquished was fearful on that day.

THE SPRING TIME IN IRELAND.

Upon the airy hill tops, behold the Spring-time stand;
Pausing in her pilgrimage of Beauty thro' the land!
Soothing down the cold north-winds with melodies so sweet,
Changing into dewy tears old Winter's piercing sleet.
Beneath her smiles the icy chains melt from the prison'd floods,
And like free'd schoolboys see them bound, gay shouting thro' the woods!
The birds, like dreams across the soul, flit 'neath the blue skies bright,
And the gentle flow'rs, like timid maids, come blushing into light!

Spring need waste but little smiling, little sunshine, to beguile,
The bloom from out the mellow bosom of the old Green Isle,
Where Winter comes half-smiling thro' light, soft feathery show'rs,
Whose noiseless tread upon the hills doth scarcely shake the flow'rs,
Where beauty lulls the tempests that kiss her magic coast,
And the Robin sings his Summer hymns in the face of Lady Frost,
Where the spirit dances in the eye and the heart is in the hand,
And the stranger gets the *Failthe* by the hearths of our old land!

O Heavenly Spring! had I thy pow'r to call life from decay,
I'd like to go a-roving thro' some churchyards far away,
How softly I'd come tapping to the tomb where my love lies,
Singing thro' the cyprus branches: "Awake my love, arise!
The mists that hung around the hills doth fold and float away,
Melting like the starless night on the lips of morning gray!
The Gael are on the mountain tops, and swear thou shalt be queen,
And thou shalt yet outshine them all when crown'd with shamrock green."

I would I were within those vales, a rattling, wild *gorsoon*,
Barefooted and lighthearted, running 'gainst the wild March moon,
Or skimming up the mountain side wind-footed as the roe,
Leaving the earth with all her cares and misty dreams below.
To feel the winds that walk the hills just loosen'd from the sky,
And cull the freshness from their lips as they go hurrying by;
With youth's white soul within my breast and every link unriven—
Of the rosy chain of innocence that bound me then to Heaven!

'Tis many a year since I beheld, across the waters blue,
Thy sunny shores, my Fatherland, fade softly from my view;
Thy daisied hills dissolving into the dreary night—
Like doves beneath a raven's wing they melted from my sight!
But the winds as they came piping from thy lips across the sea
Kept singing old sweet melodies and memories of thee;
And oft they came a wooing my spirit in my dreams,
And lead me down, a careless boy, beside thy wanton streams.

Now a thousand witching memories are playing round my heart—
A thousand dreamy memories that never will depart
With their wooing and beguiling and silver voices sweet,
Until they lead my heart away to many an old retreat.
They sing of Munster vallies, the pattern and the dance,
Till 'neath the spreading oak I see the village maids advance;
As the piper tips the chanter, forth the liquid numbers roll
And "The Wind that shook the Barley" comes sweeping o'er my soul.

As the snow beneath this April sun is melting into tears,
I feel my spirit thawing out from the frost of dreary years;
And Fancy lends her buoyant wings and with the soft west wind,
I float aback Life's ruffled stream the dreams of youth to find;
Love sweeps the dew from mouldy lips and paints them as of yore,
And many a friend flings off the shroud to meet me on the shore,
With shamrocks green and daisies deck'd, together hand in hand
We follow the glad Spring-time thro' the valleys of our land!

M. S.

CHICAGO, *April.*

DR. CAHILL'S LETTER.

THE POLITICAL ASPECT OF EUROPE.

The student in politics can never form a just opinion of the progress, the civilization, or the feelings of his own country without taking a view of the parellel condition of the neighboring states. It is by the comparison we make between ourselves and others that we can learn the proper estimate which (in the age we live in) ought to be attached to our own civil, political and religious institutions. And, perhaps, the most powerful sentiment which can combine the united action of a nation is, the universal belief that their laws are the wisest, their religious institutions the most liberal, and their people the most learned, the bravest of all the surrounding kingdoms. It was the practical development of this sentiment that gave to the ancient Persians their former predominance; that raised old Greece to unrivalled sway; and had made the very name of "Roman" be heard with terror in these historic times, when the throne of the Cæsars governed the world. The scholar who reads those ancient records of hoary centuries, long, long past and gone, owns the justice and the power of the sentiment referred to; and on a close examination of the premises he cannot, therefore, be surprised at the moral force which, through the ages under consideration, raised weak peoples and moderate beginnings to conquest, empire and greatness. Whatever progress these nations made the historian recorded in glowing panegyric; the talent of the citizen, the eloquence of the senator, the skill of the general, the courage of the soldier, were all painted in the brilliant coloring of unrivalled perfection; and the result was that the national character practically fulfilled the measure of the universal expectation; and men lived, and spoke, and fought, and died realizing the picture which the national painters had drawn of the national superiority.

All this discipline was great national teaching; producing high national sentiment; and really and *bona fide* raising the national mind to the lofty standard held up to the public imitation. But what will the scholar in modern history think of the modern people and of the modern writers who attempt to give moral power to their country by belying all other states; by ridiculing foreign institutions, while their own are toppling on their foundations; by decrying virtue abroad, while vice has tainted the heart of the nation at home; by publishing a false statement of their internal as well as of their foreign policy, at once insulting to other peoples and deceitful to their own; and by propagating a gospel of indifferentism where Faith is a mere gratuitous popular opinion; and where their Decalogue teaches social hatred, sectarian rancor, and, I had almost said, national persecution. By this system of falsehood England so misteaches her rising generations that the *masses* neither understand foreign legislation for domestic injustice; nor have they a correct idea of other people's religion or their own varying creed. Their newspapers in reference to the subjects here stated, are records of convicted misrepresentation; editors, otherwise honorable men, do not hesitate to fill the public mind with a studied, a learned course of forgery; and frequently they write articles, dissertations, and essays, with scarcely one element of fact; without even a pretext for their astounding falsehood. Their historians, their novelists, their missionaries, all struggle for the mastery to see who can most belie Rome, most ridicule Naples; to try who can most expose Madrid to contempt, Austria to hatred; to rival each other in the malignant effort, who can most revolutionize all Italy, or most misrepresent, persecute, and crush Catholicism all over the world.

This incredible practice of lying in history, in literature, and in journalism, has prevaded all classes, and all the dependencies of England. It is in Toronto and Calcutta; in Belfast and at the Cape; in Dundee and the Port of Spain. It is in the army and the navy, where scarcely one word is ever heard of the valor of a Catholic soldier or sailor. Although Catholic Ireland supplies more than one-third of the British army while living; and, of course, the one-third of the slain when dead; yet these fallen husbands and fathers have no asylum in England for their bereaved widows and orphan children—except in a perjured conscience, and dishonored apostacy. This system has its throne, its centralization, its very source in the English pulpit from which its unholy ordinances are issued every Sabbath day. Listen to the sermon which sets forth before attentive hearers, that France, Spain, Portugal, the Sicilies, all Italy, Austria, Bavaria, Belgium, Ireland, together with their kings, their queens, their bishops, their senators, their judges, historians, painters, sculptors, dead in the past centuries; together with their present living populations, to the number of upwards of *two-hundred and fifty millions of souls* are and have been all idolaters, all Pope-ridden, Priest-trodden fools; and that consequently, according to Lord John Russell, they cannot have either an independent mind, or an extended intellect. From whence it also may be deduced that Michael Angelo could not be equal in talent to an English house-painter; that the cotemporaries of Canova were far inferior in mind to British stone masons; that Paschal was unfit to teach a National school in Kent; and that General Simpson, lying (as he himself asserts) with his head covered in the trenches at the Redan, has evinced a higher military genius, than the Popish assailants who triumphantly scaled the embattled towers of the Malakoff, against a forest of crimsoned steel, and in the midst of a storm of fire! This English lying is as universal as the British flag; it has deranged the popular mind, has tainted the national heart, and has weakened the whole frame of the empire. I am prepared indeed to admit, I am anxious to say that the natural character of the English people is generous, honest, honorable, just; but where *race and religion are concerned*, their early teaching is totally diseased, and has in these two particulars imprinted on the young national feeling, as on burning wax, a stamp of falsehood which they all now speak, and write, and preach, with a hereditary and an invincible rancor. One might multiply discussion on these subjects, which would fill volumes; but one example often fixes a position and clenches a conclusion, more than a thousand logical arguments. Hear J. Muir, Esq., D.C.L., late of the Bengal Civil Service, in a work which he has published on Castes in India in 1858; and which work is read in all the schools under the direction of the East India Company. Hear J. Muir, Esq., an Englishman, instructing the young Indians, and young English children born in India, on the history of the English reformation:

"The missionaries, if they wish to gain the ear and confidence of the natives, will have to do what the Reformers did for the Christian laity. The people in the 16th century, no doubt, believed that the worship of the Virgin and the saints, auricular confession, indulgences, all rested on the authority of the Bible. They could not read the Bible in the original, and they were bound to believe what they were taught by the priests. Now, as the Reformers pointed out that all these were institutions of later growth, that they had become mischievous, and that no divine law was violated in disregarding them, it should be shown to the natives of India that the religion which the Brahmins teach is no longer the religion of the Vedas, though the Veda alone is acknowledged by all Brahmins as the only divine source of faith. . . . . Instead of the Veda the Brahmins of the present day read the laws of Manu, the six systems of philosophy, the Puranus, and the Tantras. Yet, ignorant as they are of the Veda, they believed it as implicitly as *the Roman Catholic friar believed in the Bible, though he had never seen it!!*"

Here is Mr. Muir publishing in all the schools of India the lies of Exeter Hall, to which is added the veracious English statement "that a friar was ordained without having ever seen a Bible." Here is a civil servant of the East India Company publishing in a book *for school instruction* a gross deliberate falsehood! Mr. Muir, D.C.L., the historian, the teacher of youth in the Bengal civil service, does not mention the name of the friar nor the Bishop who ordained him, nor the convent to which he belonged, nor the place where he lived; no, Mr. Muir, D.C.L., like a true English writer on religion, omits these trifles; and he thus adds another instance to the unnumbered English libellers of Catholic policy, and of the universal ancient faith of our fathers.

On the same principle of deceit by which they decry all foreign institutions, they, with a fraudulent misrepresentation for another purpose, publish the wisdom, the power, and the wealth of their own country as immeasurably raised beyond all past or present comparison. When Cobbett lived he often pointed out this melancholy deception practised by our legislators on the *people* in order to swallow in Government funds the entire moneys of the empire. By this stratagem Government now owes to its own people the incredible sum of nearly ONE THOUSAND MILLIONS OF MONEY! or as Cobbett used to say, "taking the width of a guinea at three quarters of an inch, this sum in guineas, laid after each other, would form a ring of Gold, which would nearly go round the circumference of the earth at the equator." With this sum, an amount of money exceeding all the specie in gold and silver, in all the countries of all the world; with this sum due to the British people it is boldly asserted that this Government, so owing this money, is the richest Government in the world. As Cobbett used to say, "there never has been in the whole history of mankind such a deception practised as this national debt; and although the delusion must in coming time be unfolded in national bankruptcy and terrific revolution, the public still cling to the delusion with pleasure and with pride, saying that at least the catastrophe will not happen in their days."

The next most astounding fraud advocated by the English writers is the Church Establishment. The sum of *eight millions and a half pounds sterling*, paid annually to a clergy for *teaching men to read the Bible*, is an instance of the folly of a nation which has no parallel in the history of the world. That is to say, the English people pay this enormous sum to others for *doing the thing which they themselves can do*. The royal road to heaven, in England, is travelled by any man who reads the Bible, and who believes in the efficacy of the sufferings and death of the Messiah. The whole English people actually, and in point of fact do believe, that if the entire Protestant hierarchy at this moment perished, they can travel this road in perfect security, without the advice or instruction of bishop or minister. Is it not then, to say the least of it, more than surprising that such a keen, money making, mercantile nation can consent to pay the astounding sum referred to, for services which are unnecessary, to officers who are useless, to teachers who are rather an incumbrance than an advantage to the rising generation!! England, without doubt, stands alone in the world with its two national appendages—viz.: its National Debt and its National Church Establishment. The first of these two wonders of the world will yet end in irretrievable bankruptcy and rebellion; and the second cannot fail in spreading a popular indifferentism or individualism, which must essentially terminate (as all history publishes) in the loss of all religious principle and in incurable infidelity.

Strange as it may appear, it is this principle of falsehood in England which has laid the foundation of almost all her differences with the neighboring states. And although circumstances may appear to change the complexion of her relations with these states, there still lurks beneath this surface an under current which at any moment may rise to the top and disturb the public tranquillity. The late European revolutions owed their origin in a principal measure to this British falsehood; the English appeared to encourage the revolutions; they corresponded with the chiefs; they associated with the leaders; they leaned to the side of revolt; they certainly did aid in sapping the foundation of the throne and the altar; and ages will pass and generation after generation decay, before the wounds inflicted by this perfidious English diplomacy shall be healed or forgotten by the kings and the people of Catholic Europe. The storms of '47 are now past; but the seas are still unsettled; and any close observer of the passing events can see that in every movement where England happens even to touch the European Continent—Naples, Austria, Spain, Italy—all seem to take a simultaneous warning and to cement in closer ties their national combination against the intrigues of the great European disturber.

Her history can be told in very few words: she adopted her new creed in the face of the known truth, changing the old faith; and effacing the severity of the ancient moral discipline of the Church. Hence she could only maintain her new position by falsehood and by granting to her followers an unbounded license of human passion. Again, in her apostacy she quarrelled with all the Catholic States; and in her subsequent warfare she laid the foundation of the enormous debt, the very interest of which absorbs the revenues of the state. From her early apostacy, therefore, have arisen the *two* difficulties, which will yet weigh her to the ground—viz., her National Church fraud, and her National Debt. She has forged a new Gospel, belied the neighboring nations, and swindled her own people. There must be, in coming time, a heavy chastisement for these crimes against God and man; and there must be in reserve a just Providence which will yet vindicate the cause of injured religion and humanity; and which (as in other states now comparatively extinct) will in good time exact a grinding retribution from England proportioned to her long and manifold offences. D. W. C.

Thursday, April 15th.

AUSTRALIA AND THE IRISH.

We find the following in the *Daily North West*, a journal published in Dubuque, Iowa. As many persons are turning their attention towards Australia, at the present time, we give Mr. Corkery's communication entire:

MR EDITOR:—I find the following going the rounds of the newspapers:

"The hard times have operated to turn the attention of a portion of the Irish population of New England to the advantages of Australia and California, as places of settlement, and it is said that considerable numbers are making preparations to leave for those countries. Of the fifty-two cabin passengers of the ship Merrimac, which cleared at Boston a day or two since for Melbourne, a majority are Irish."

In order to show what encouragement these people may expect in Australia, I give the following extract of a letter received from a brother of mine who went there in June last. It is dated Melbourne, January 16th, 1858. He says: "I assure you this is not the country that people in Europe imagine it is! It is true that hundreds have made fortunes here, but the time for making them is long since past. I was induced to come here by friends who went home and did well, but I am five years too late. It is true that as a country it is rich, but he who infers from this that there is no want or suffering, is much mistaken. We are now in the middle of summer, and the atmosphere is insufferable. The sun is not only hot, but parching; and I compare the winds to nothing less than the air that issues from a furnace containing a ton of burning coals, when you stand near and open the door. Men have to wear veils when the winds blow anyway strong, or they would be stifled. There is very little doing, although this is the time when all should be employed. I did some work at my trade (Carpenter) since I came, but like very many others, I am a long time idle. When you write I will give you more particulars," &c., &c.

In addition to the above, I saw a gentleman this morning who is just one week landed in the United States, after being seven years in Australia. He told me that country can, in no way, be compared to this, and those who exchange this for that, with few exceptions, regret it. CHAS. CORKERY.

Dubuque, April 17, 1858.

We are sorry to learn that in consequence of the upsetting of a pilot boat at St. John's, N. B., on Thursday, April 29, while attempting to board the ship Pilgrim, off that harbor, Walter Walsh, pilot, and two boys were drowned.

FAMILY DEPARTMENT.

TO CLEAN CARPETS.—Take them up and shake and beat them, so as to render them perfectly free from dust. Have the floor thoroughly scoured and dry, and nail the carpet firmly down upon it. If still much soiled, it may be cleaned in the following manner: take a pailful of clean, cold spring water, and put into it about three gills of ox-gall. Take another pail with clean cold water only. Now rub with a soft scrubbing brush some of the ox-gall water on the carpet, which will raise a lather. When a convenient sized portion is done, wash the lather off with a clean linen cloth, dipped in the clean water. Let this water be changed frequently. When all the lather has disappeared, rub the part with a clean dry cloth. After all is done, open the window to allow the carpet to dry. A carpet treated in this manner will be greatly refreshed in color, particularly the greens. It is very advisable, in laying down carpets at first, to cover the floor beneath them with large sheets of paper, so as to prevent the dust from rising between the boards. A carpet lasts longer by adopting this precaution.

TO WASH SILK STOCKINGS, WHITE AND BLACK.—Cut in thin bits some white soap, and boil it in soft water; pour a little of it among cold, soft water, and wash the stockings, first upon the inner side; repeat the washing with fresh suds and water, till they are washed quite clean; turn the outside the last time of washing, and if the feet be very dirty, rub a little of the boiled soap upon them, but not upon the legs. If to be colored, mix the dye with a little clean suds, and dip it in the white stokings; draw them out smooth, and lay them upon a sheet on a bed, with the window open, and when almost dry, lay them upon a piece of flannel, and with another bit rolled up, rub them hard and quick one way till they are dry.

TO WASH A COTTON COUNTERPANE.—Slice a pound of mottled soap, dissolve it in a pailful of boiling water, and add a small lump of pearlash; next, put the counterpane into warm water, with a bowl of the soap-solution, beat it and turn it, wash it in a second liquor, and rinse it in cold water; then put three teaspoonfuls of liquid blue into a thin liquor, stir together, and put in the counterpane; beat it a few minutes, and dry it in the air.

TO WASH COTTON STOCKINGS.—Lay them in cold water at night; next day boil them in a copper with some soda and soap; stir them well about, and they will become quite clean without any rubbing; rinse them well in cold water, and bleach them; when nearly dry, draw them smooth, folding them straight over the instep. Place them under a heavy weight, or iron them.

TO WASH THREAD STOCKINGS AND GLOVES.—Fine thread stockings and gloves should be well soaped, put into a lather of cold water, and boiled; they should then be put into a fresh, cold lather, and be boiled again; when, on taking them out, they will require little more than rinsing.

CONFIRMATION IN WATERBURY, CONN.—Our Waterbury correspondent informs us that on Wednesday, the 21st ult., the Right Rev. Bishop McFarland paid his first visit to Waterbury and administered the Sacrament of Confirmation to about six hundred persons. His Lordship complimented the worthy pastor, Rev. Mr. Hendreken, on the edifying state of the parish. The Right Rev. Bishop delivered an impressive and eloquent discourse which hundreds were precluded from listening to by the limited accommodations afforded by the Parish Church. Many respectable Protestants of Waterbury and its vicinity were present, and were deeply impressed by the solemnity of the occasion and the eloquent sermon of the Right Rev. Prelate. Our correspondent concludes his communication by expressing his confident hope that the Catholics of Waterbury will soon have a Church sufficiently spacious to admit all those who wish to hear the words of salvation within its walls. He gives a gratifying account of the progress of Catholicity in Connecticut.

SLAVERY IN DELAWARE.—One of the Delaware papers has recently come out with a long and earnest editorial in favor of the abolition of slavery in that State. It institutes a comparison between Newcastle and Sussex counties, the former being practically a free, and the latter a slave county. In the former, improved land is worth over fifty-three dollars per acre, while in the latter similar land is worth but seven to eight dollars per acre. The plan of extinction proposed by the paper to which we have alluded, is to make all children born or brought into the State after the next 4th of July, free at the ages of eighteen or twenty-one years of age.

The St. Louis *Republican* says that nearly every merchant and business man in the upper part of Missouri is interested in transactions with government, growing out of the present military expedition to Utah—amounting in the aggregate to millions of dollars. The delay in acting upon the Deficiency Bill in Congress had the effect to create considerable stringency in money matters, in many parts of the State.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

Park and Watt.—A Reverend Sympathizer takes Park's money.—The Ministers at the Mansion House.—India. China.—Small Pox among the Troops.—Small Pox in Chester.—Bernard &c.—Lord J. Russell and the Mutiny act.—Hodge.—The Income Tax Association.—Loss of the Rosedale.—Crime in England.—Quintin Dick's Will.—The Trinity College Affair.

LONDON, 9th April, 1858.

We thought that we had done, for the present at least, with the affair of Park and Watt, the English Engineers of the *Cagliari*, when Watt's his-name had returned to his weeping friends and sympathizers, and we had official information that Park was "well-lodged, well-clothed and well taken care of," but the organs of "filli-busterism" in all shapes, would not let us off so easily. They now direct their penny-a-peal thunder against the Home government for having neglected the immortal and partially martyred Watts and Park. A Manchester paper publishes an account purporting to have been taken down by an Englishman in Naples from statements made to him by this phenix, Park, in person. Park states, or is made to state, that he and his fellow prisoner were totally neglected by their own government and received what money they required from their Neapolitan friends. He persists in the account of "a loathsome dungeon" notwithstanding the Chancellor of the Exchequer's announcement that he was "well lodged," founded on Mr. Lyons' despatch. The same despatch informed the Government that the trial was being conducted "in a spirit of great impartiality" which is not the opinion of Park. His opinion, however, on the treatment of his own case may be considered rather one-sided. Park calls the trial a "judicial farce," yet describes the Judge as very good and just but says he could do very little as every point of law had to be settled by the telegraph wires from the King's residence at Gaeta. Of course this English prisoner must be looked upon as an infallible authority on the system of internal governmental action adopted by the King of Naples. He is very indignant with a reverend countryman of the name of Pugh who came to give him and his fellow-prisoners spiritual consolation, and seeing that they had no need of material aid, pocketed twenty dollars designed for their use and benefit. *Arcades Ambo*—let them fight out that part of the question among themselves.

The annual grouping of the ministerial phalanx round the opulent board of the Lord Mayor took place on Monday; the annual compliments were made, the annual toasts delivered and responded to. The Duke of Cambridge returned thanks for the army in a short speech that meant nothing. The Prime Minister in responding to the toast of "Her Majesty's Ministers," after expatiating on the sufferings of Ministers in general, spoke on the Indian Question. He paid a tribute to the East India Company which, he said, might be considered on its death-bed, a figure which was received with loud negative cries by many of the guests. He hinted at the proper future policy for India: heavy retribution for innocent blood by the sword of calm and impartial justice not that of mad and indiscriminate vengeance. Mr. Disraeli answered for the House of Commons but confined himself to jesting.

The last news from India represents the insurgents flying from Lucknow before the British troops and the total reduction of the city as imminent. As to the ulterior views of the insurgents, nothing can be predicted until we receive the account of the circumstances attending their flight from the city. The general opinion is that they will break up into guerilla bands and will be likely to give considerable annoyance for some time yet.

The intelligence from Canton states that some large bodies of Chinese meditated an attack. The representatives of the Allied Powers had given up all idea of visiting the Chinese Capital this year.

The 23d depot which embarked for India on board the *Abeona* had to be disembarked and sent back to Chatham, in consequence of small pox having broken out among the men in a very virulent manner. All the troops who have taken the disease are now in the hospitals at Chatham. A Cheshire paper announces the unpleasant intelligence that small pox is increasing in the city of Chester.

True bills have been found by the Grand Jury at the Old Bailey against Bernard, Allsop, Orsini, Pierri, Gomez, and Rudio, for attempting to assassinate the Emperor of the French, and against Truelove and Tcherewski for misdemeanor.

It is stated that Lord John Russell intends, when the Mutiny Act comes before the House of Commons next year, to move the omission of the clauses by which officers on court martial are allowed to vote secretly. His Lordship considers it unjust to confer on Crimean or other heroes irresponsible power.

Another of the "martyrs," Hodge has been released from his prison in Genoa, and may return to his anxious countrymen here.

The Income Tax Association is about to call the attention of the government to the inequality of the present mode of assessment and to urge that a distinction should be made in the taxes levied on property and those on professions and mechanical trades. This is a move in the right direction.

The steamer *Rosedale* plying between London and Newcastle was totally lost on the 1st inst., on the rocks near Hartlepool. All the hands were saved by a life boat, but they only escaped with their lives, for everything they possessed went down with the steamer.

If we may judge by the records of crime here during the last week, the Missionaries who take such an interest in the conversion of the Hindoos might find more than plenty of work among their Pagan countrymen here at home. Garroting, infanticide, attempted parricide and deeds of a still more horrible nature, mark the criminal calender of the past seven days.

I see by the Dublin *Mail* that the late Quintin Dick, a millionaire, who died lately in the Irish capital, has directed in his will that all his property in the funds and in securities of various descriptions should be turned into cash and the entire proceeds employed for the purchase of land in Ireland.

The case of the Trinity College rioters is going on. Mr. O'Hagan, Q. C., in his statement of the case for the defence branded the conduct of the excitable young gentlemen of Trinity, as it deserved. Their familiarity with the great examples of antiquity has had very little effect upon them, for they have shown through the whole affair a cowardice and littleness not much in keeping with the chivalric age of youth. The fact that an old man like Colonel Brown was struck twice with stones by students is enough to disgrace Old Trinity for ever. Mr. O'Hagan's speech occupied an hour and three quarters and was a most able exposition of the real facts of the case. W.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

The French Press and the occupation of Perim.—Interview between Count Walewski and the Prussian Minister.—Opening of the Boulevard de Sebastopol.—Further improvements in Paris.—New laws.—Good Friday in Paris.—The Queens of Holland.—Lamartine.—Life of Father Ravignan.—Blessing of the Golden Rose.—Monsignor Nasilli in Marseilles. An act of charity.

PARIS, 8th April, 1858.

The occupation of the Island of Perim is fast assuming the proportions of a European question. The journals here are publishing in their editorial columns, energetic protests against it. They are unanimous on the point that Perim belongs to Turkey. The *Patrie* lately devoted an article to the subject, and asked if the English forces on Perim and on a little island near the Arabian coast, were to be permitted to cover with their cross-fire the only navigable channel before Perim. The *Presse*, after declaring its sympathy with the English people, says that there is in Europe a powerful reaction against the policy of the British government; that no one wishes to interfere with England in the exercise of those qualities which have built up her political and industrial greatness, but that they cannot treat the whole world as conquered territory, nor single-handed prevent an enterprise (the Suez Canal) called for by all Europe, and still less, when they see they cannot prevent it, render the commerce of the world tributary to the cannons they have seen fit to place in a position taken from a friendly power in time of peace. I may state in this connection that it is stated as certain that the Perim question has recently been the subject of an important conversation between Count Walewski and Count Kisselef, the representative of Alexander II. at the Court of the Tuileries. The "barren rock" of Perim may be exceedingly fruitful in diplomatic complications.

The opening of the Boulevard de Sebastopol took place with all the magnificence which characterizes such occasions here. There is only one city in the world where such displays are conceived and carried out with irreproachable artistic taste, and that city is Paris. Flags, flowers, trophies and shields bearing the Imperial or municipal arms were tastefully distributed between the Railway terminus or Gare de l'Est, and the Place du Chatelet. At the angles of the Boulevard Saint Denis and the Boulevard Sebastopol two quadrangular towers as high as the surrounding houses were erected and covered with gilt arabesques. At their base were placed allegorical figures representing Art, Science, Commerce and Peace. The planking which hid the new Boulevard gave place to immense gilded curtains suspended from the towers. At a signal given, these curtains were withdrawn and the eye could gaze along the whole extent of the new street. The troops of the line, the Imperial and National guards added to the brilliant effect. The Emperor was accompanied by his staff, by Marshal Pellissier, the Minister at war, &c., and was preceded by a detachment of the Cent-Gardes. The Empress was in an open carriage preceeded and followed by the Lancers of the Guard. Their Majesties were received at the terminus of the Eastern Railway by the Municipal authorities. His Majesty addressed that body and complimented them on their zeal in furthering the improvements of Paris. The city was illuminated in the evening.

On Tuesday the Government laid before the Corps Legislatif a bill to approve the agreement concluded between the Government and the City of Paris for the opening or completion of various new streets in the city. According to this bill the work is to be entirely finished in ten years from 12th of January 1859. The entire outlay is estimated at 180 millions of francs. The City of Paris pays the principal part as the Government only engages to be responsible for one third of the expences and in no case can that third exceed 60 millions. Napoleon III is determined to leave lasting memorials of his reign. A law has been passed calling in, in 1859, 100,000 conscripts of the class of 1858, and a supplementary credit for the secret expenses of the department of public safety has been granted.

The weather on Good Friday was exceedingly unpleasant yet that was no bar to the piety of the public who thronged the Churches during the day. On that day in conformity with the decision of the Minister of State all the theatres balls and places of amusements were closed. Easter Sunday was also properly observed. The Emperor and Empress with Prince Jerome Napoleon, who went out for the first time after his illness, assisted at the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass at the Tuileries.

The Queen of Holland and the Grand Duchess Helena of Russia, both of whom are related to the Imperial family of France, are expected here towards the end of the month. The Prince of Wurtemburg, it is stated, will also visit us. There will be brilliant fetes in their honor at the Court, which will be divided between Fontainebleau and Paris. The City will give a grand ball, and there will be a review in the Champ de Mars.

The Emperor has subscribed to the Lamartine Fund for 10,000 francs, and the Minister of the Interior for 500 francs. Lamartine has published what he entitles an *Epistle to his detractors.*

The Marquis de Dampierre has published a biographical sketch of the late Father Ravignan.

On the Fourth Sunday in Lent, his Holiness Pius IX., blessed, according to custom, in the Sixtine Chapel, the Golden Rose destined for a foreign Sovereign.

Monsignor Nasilli, the Envoye of the Holy See, has arrived from Rome at Marseilles on his way to Madrid whither he brings the barettes intend for Cardinals Cyrille de Alemeda and Tarancon.

The *Memorial de l'Allier* relates a touching instance of the charity of a cure of the commune of Neuvy. A poor ploughman's family near Moulins were in the greatest distress. In the midst of winter they were without either bread or fire. They could only suffer in silence, but they were found out by the charitable cure who, when he found that he could not support so large a family on his own scanty allowance, took a sack on his back and went from house to house daily through snow and rain till he got from the charitable inhabitants clothes and provisions enough to bring the suffering family through the winter. It is only those who have visited the provinces that can know how much virtue, goodness and charity is to be found among our village cures.

The ship *Cora Lynn* arrived at this port from Glascow on Friday last, freighted with 600 tons of water-pipe for the Brooklyn Water Works.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

Several steamers have arrived from English ports during the past week. Latest intelligence is to the 21st of April. Simon Bernard was brought to trial in London and acquitted on a charge of being implicated with Orsini in the late attempt on the life of the French Emperor. This trial caused immense sensation in England, and though the charges in the indictment were fully sustained, and Bernard's complicity in the affair of the 14th of January made manifest, yet the prisoner was acquitted. Mr. Edwin James, who was counsel for Bernard, instead of confining himself to the case under consideration, appealed to the Protestant prejudices of the jury. Commenting on the shelter usually accorded to refugees by England, he said:

"I need not remind you that it has been of the greatest advantage to this country that her free shores have been open to exiles from other lands. The requisition of Philip II. of Spain led to an insurrection in the Netherlands, and conduced to the more firm establishment of Protestantism in this country; the revocation of the Edict of Nantes drove to our shores the Saurins, the Romillys, and the Laboucheres who have shed a lustre on this country. *Will you, then, at the bidding of a neighboring despot, destroy the asylum which aliens have hitherto enjoyed?*"

Having delivered himself of the above he proceeded to pass in review some passages in the life of Louis Napoleon, dwelling more particularly on that period which witnessed his elevation to the empire, charging him with a series of bloodshed and massacre, as if those massacres, whether true or false, had the least connection, directly or indirectly, with the events in the Rue Lepeletier. Judging from the speech of the learned Queen's Counsel, one unacquainted with the facts of the case would have supposed that Louis Napoleon and not Simon Bernard was the person on trial. It was easy to foresee from the commencement that this prosecution would end in smoke. The affair was made a party question—a struggle between the English people and the French Emperor — and accordingly we find defendant's counsel dragging in a number of side issues, pandering to the prejudices and bigotry of the jury, and winding up with a ferocious tirade against the personal character of Louis Napoleon. It is impossible to say what will be the effect of this trial on the French Government and nation; that it will be anything but soothing we may conclude, from the remarks of the Paris *Constitutionnel*, which says:

"If Mr. James' speech in Bernard's case was generally circulated in France it would be difficult for the government to stay the effect of public indignation."

Meanwhile the note of warlike preparation goes busily forward in France. Never was the army in a higher state of efficiency than now. At Toulon, Brest, Havre and Cherboug, all is bustle and preparation, but where the storm is destined to burst it requires no great sagacity to discover.

The Duke de Malakoff arrived in England, and has been presented to Queen Victoria with the usual formalities.

The Island of Perim still monopolizes a considerable share of the public attention. The French press and people are indignant at its seizure by England, and the following from the *Courrier de Paris* may be regarded as a fair indication of the public mind of France on the subject:

"The possession of the Island of Perim completes, in an admirable manner, the network of strategical positions which insures the security of British commerce and of the British navy. Complaints and representations have been made in vain to the English Government, which remains faithful to its ancient traditions of developing its power wherever it has set foot, of never drawing back from a struggle, but of always holding itself prepared for the latter. The English, not contented with the occupation of Perim, have already commenced erecting fortifications on that spot. It is high time to check the continual encroachments of a Power which violates the plainest rules of the right of nations, which respects neither solemn treaties nor the dignity of its neighbors, and which, with insane blindness, abandons itself to its lust for conquest and aggrandizement, in spite of the lesson afforded by recent misfortune. Let England reflect that the Island of Perim belongs to Turkey as much as the Island of Serpents, and that if the Porte has not the energy to guard its own honor and integrity, it behooves the great Powers to undertake that task."

From India we have intelligence of the evacuation of Lucknow by the Indian Native army, who have wisely resolved to convert the contest into a guerilla war. Among the list of British officers killed at Lucknow we recognize the name of Hodson, the assassin of the two princes of Delhi.

CITY NEWS.

A Bridge to Brooklyn.—A petition is about to be presented to Congress asking for the necessary powers to construct a bridge over the East River to Brooklyn. The petition recites that a hanging or suspension bridge is impossible, because of its liability to get out of repair; that a tubular bridge of iron would be eaten away by the water; that a tunnel would require to extend fourteen hundred feet from each bank of the river, and prove injurious to the gas and water pipes as well as to cellars, &c. The cost of the proposed bridge is set down at six millions. It is proposed to raise one-third by subscription of a joint stock company, and the residue by loan from the general government.

Secret Societies.—A correspondent of the New York *Tribune* sends that paper a long communication in which he reveals the fact of the existence of a large number of secret societies in our midst, together with the places of meeting, the Presidents and Secretaries, signs and passwords of the various bodies. One of these clubs (Subordinate club No. 11) has its place of meeting in the Fourth Ward, and is presided over by a Protestant Irishman, or, more properly speaking, an Orangeman. The authorities should be on the look out and break up such haunts, provided they exist.

A sad occurrence transpired at the Lunatic Asylum, Blackwell's Island, on Wednesday of last week. Two of the lunatics got into an altercation, in the course of which one of them, named John Hyland, struck his opponent a violent blow with a crutch, from the effects of which he expired on the ensuing Friday. The Doctor (Ranney) in attendance stated that he considered Hyland's disarrangement of such a nature as to render him irresponsible for his acts. Steps were immediately taken to prevent any further violence on the part of the deranged Hyland, should he attempt it.

A colored waiter at the Everett House, corner of Seventeenth street and Fourth Avenue, was recently taken into custody charged with the grave offence of flinging oil of vitriol on another colored man. Both darkies were paying their addresses to the same young woman, hence the cause of contention. The aggressor was taken before a police justice who had him committed to prison. This is the first case of vitriol throwing we recollect hearing of for some time past.

The Mayor has made up his mind to give the policy dealers no rest. In the early part of last week some sixty or seventy of the fraternity found themselves in the grasp of the police, who politely introduced them into his Honor's presence, at the City Hall. From thence they were conducted before the City Judge, who held them in heavy bail, and in default thereof committed several of them to the Tombs.

Michael Cancemi was brought up on Monday for his third trial, charged with the murder of policeman Anderson. A large crowd of spectators and friends of the parties were on hand. After some discussion between the lawyers on both sides the trial was further postponed until the 17th inst. It is doubtful whether the prosecution will be persisted in.

The Brooklyn Common Council contemplate organizing a paid Fire Department, and by that means get rid of the present voluntary system. The ordinance for the establishment of the new force goes into effect on the first day of November next. Some parties are of opinion that the existing department will oppose the new reform.

The Police Commissioners adopted a resolution at one of their meetings last week, requiring the General Superintendent to issue orders to the Inspectors of the several precincts to return correct reports on every Monday as to the number of liquor houses and other stores found open on the previous day, Sunday.

City Mortality.—There were 407 deaths in this city last week. The nativity table gives 293 natives of the United States, 69 of Ireland, 29 of Germany, 9 of England, 4 of France, and 1 each of Scotland, Italy and Switzerland.

Miss Teresa Esmonde's Lecture on the Poets and Poetry of Ireland at Mozart Hall on the evening of Wednesday, the 28th ult., was almost successful. A large and select audience was in attendance, who greeted the lady at intervals with several rounds of well-merited applause.

Mr. Cooper, the newly appointed Street Commissioner, completed the list of his new appointments on Friday last.

Saturday last being the first of May, more than the usual amount of removals took place.

PATRICK SARSFIELD—HIS CAREER AND CHARACTER.

The following lecture on the above subject was delivered by Thomas D'Arcy McGee, Esq., M.P.P., in the City Concert Hall, Montreal, on the evening of Tuesday, the 27th ult. The audience was numerous and respectable. Mr. McGee, on presenting himself, was received with loud applause. He said:

Irish nationality, at the present day, has devoted itself to the sacred duty of raising monuments to the memory of the most illustrious characters in Irish history. The city of Limerick, the scene of Gen. Sarsfield's greatest military achievements on native soil, has led the way in erecting a monument to her gallant defender. In recent works of fiction, as well as in historical works, in the Memoirs of Berwick in the "Boyne Water," of John Banim, in the poetry of Young Ireland, and in the history of England, by Macaulay, literary justice, at least, has been rendered to the memory of Patrick Sarsfield. When such tributes have been paid to his memory—when the services and virtues of the soldier and chief have been so lovingly remembered nearly two centuries after his death, they must be conspicuous and worthy enough to occupy the attention of the audience this evening. In the wars of William and James, the English and Irish nations played opposite parts, and Patrick Sarsfield was one of the most prominent Irish characters in the scene.

At this period the government of Ireland was separate and distinct from that of England—though James II. in England was an innovator, in Ireland, by the necessity of his policy, he was, to the majority of the people, the restorer of their liberty and their rights; it is, therefore, perfectly comprehensible that the Irish nation should regard James in a different point of view from the English nation; their support of James may, therefore, be easily accounted for. As soon as James ascended the throne, in 1685, he issued commissions in the army to several Irish Catholics. He created Richard Talbot, afterwards Earl and Duke of Tyrconnel, Lieutenant General and Commander of the forces in Ireland; and in the following year he made him Lord Deputy, so that, for the first time, since the Reformation, both the civil and military power were placed in the hands of an Irish Roman Catholic. With the nature of the quarrel between James and the English nation, the people of Ireland, at this time, were very little acquainted—they took no heed of its particulars—all they knew was that his enemies were theirs also, and that the chief charge against him in England was, that he held the same religion with themselves. The Irish nation, by principle and for their own interests, were therefore disposed to side with King James, in the civil war that ensued. It will be well that we should now trace an outline of the struggles between William and James, so that the part which Sarsfield played in it may be clearly defined. When, in December, 1688, William landed in England, James fled to France. In March, 1689, James came from France, landed in Ireland, and soon after convoked a Parliament in Dublin. The military operations of this year were confined to two or three skirmishes, the memorable siege and the defence of Derry. During this time William remained in England, consolidating his new found political power, but in the month of November in this year, he caused Derry to be relieved from sea, and in the Spring of 1690, he prepared to take command in person of the forces which had preceded him in Ireland. In this year, on the 12th of July, or on the 1st of July, old style—the battle of the Boyne was fought. But is it not strange that we find this victory still celebrated in Ireland, and celebrated with hostile feeling even upon another soil? Why is this battle perpetuated when it only resulted in disturbing and anti-social effects? All the motives of the parties interested in this battle were foreign to Ireland. James wished to regain possession of the throne of his ancestors—William to retain the leadership of the European coalition. The parties on one side were Irish and French—on the other side were English Anglo-Dutch, Huegenots, and German auxiliaries. It will be seen, therefore, that the ancestors of those who now glorify this as their victory, took a very insignificant part in the conflict. (Applause.) The presence on this field of the ancestors of the celebrants of the Battle of the Boyne, would be almost indiscernible to the eye, were it not directed to the scene of conflict by the death of Walker, the defender of Derry. After all it was hardly a place for a new-made Bishop (laughter); and William's exclamation when he heard of his death was very natural under the circumstances—"What was he doing there?" After the Battle of the Boyne the war was transferred to the Southern Counties. The first siege of Limerick—that city with which Sarsfield's fame and achievements are so mixed up—was undertaken the same summer the battle of the Boyne was fought. It was when proceeding to this city that the siege train of William was surprised by a masterly movement, planned and executed by Sarsfield, and it was before this city, on the 30th August—the day of the final attack—that William, after leaving 2,000 men dead in the trenches, abandoned the attempt. The campaign of 1691 is memorable for the successful siege of Athlone, and for the memorable battle of Aughrim, in the neighboring county of Galway. At this battle Sarsfield was second in command, but through the jealousy of his superior, St. Ruth, he was kept in ignorance of the plan of the engagement; so that when St. Ruth fell, in the moment of imminent victory, Sarsfield, entirely uninformed as to his arrangements, was unable to follow up the advantage, and what was so near being a glorious triumph was converted into a disastrous defeat. To Limerick now, as to a city of refuge, the broken remains of the Jacobite army fled; and this, its second siege, was the closing scene of the war. It was closely invested during the month of September, and was defended by Sarsfield—for since the death of St. Ruth, and since the flight of King James to France, after the battle of the Boyne, he was the soldier of all others in whom his brethren in arms reposed confidence. Limerick, at its second siege, possessed neither magazine nor commissariat, and no works of defence but an old honey-combed wall, erected by the Normans four centuries previously. Nevertheless the defence was gallantly sustained during the month of September; but at the beginning of October, Sarsfield, despairing of receiving succor from France, and finding not only the horses of the cavalry but the citizens and soldiers perishing around him from famine, resolved to capitulate while he had yet forces enough to extort the most favorable terms. Accordingly the treaty of Limerick was signed on the 3d of October; it is as important a document in the history of Ireland as the Edict of Nantes in that of France. It was a most solemn compact; Marshal de Ginkle—on behalf of William—covenanted, that freedom of worship should be extended to all the Roman Catholic Irish who should passively submit to his master, King William; the right of retaining their property, and to bear arms, was also guaranteed; in short, the terms were as favorable as the most humane conqueror ever extended to a gallant enemy, and they were demanded and granted before the city was surrendered. It was not till late in December that the treaty was ratified by William—that Sarsfield surrendered the remaining defences, and, with 5,000 of his companions in arms, took shipping and passed over into France. His career, in the service of King Louis, was brief. Distinguished in the campaign of 1692, and created a Marshal of France at Stienkirke, his career commenced under the most favorable auspices. But, in the following July, in the memorable battle of Landen, leading a French division in the rear of William's flying forces, he received a ball, and fell in the arms of victory. As he was dying, he held his hand in the fashion of a cup to his wound, and, gazing wistfully on his heart's blood as it oozed from its fountain, exclaimed, in the sadness of that hour of agony, "Oh, that that were but for Ireland." From this rapid recital of events, any one may easily infer the claims of this illustrious soldier to the people's admiration, and why that admiration has been so long continued. The city he defended, the treaty he extorted, the death he died, are guarantees of his immortality. Besides, his historical position has this peculiarity, that he is the last great native soldier of Ireland who won his best laurels on her own soil. Like Dundee and Montrose, in the history of Scotland, he closed up the long file of illustrious military leaders, by a life of devotion and by dying the death of a hero. (Loud Applause.) After Sarsfield, a new generation of leaders arose in Ireland—men of the pen, and the forum, and the Parliament. Of the former, Jonathan Swift stands *facile princeps*. After him, Ireland received, in bright procession, Malone, Flood, Grattan, Emmett, and O'Connell. Irish nationality, wounded and tottering from loss of blood, and deprived of the leadership of a Sarsfield, fled from the field of the Boyne, and from the fallen walls of Limerick, to find sanctuary and succor in the cloisters of St. Patrick, and in the civic courage of Jonathan Swift. *At* length a champion of liberty, civil and religious, came forward, in the person of Henry Grattan, one of Ireland's Protestant patriots, who restored the unity of the contest, and made another effort for Irish nationality, by adding a demand for religious equality to the claim for civil freedom. We honor the men of the 18th century—men of our own age, whose benefactions are immediate, and whose memories are fresh; but still we do not forget, we cannot forget, the brave defender of Limerick, the author of the noble though violated treaty which, had it been observed, would have saved Ireland a century and a half of civil and social calamity. Limerick will soon do him justice—his august effigy shall rise in the midst of the city he defended—his arms shall be extended over her like that of a tutelacy genius—his visible presence shall cast a halo on the Royal Shannon as it flows past her walls, and his name inspire new generations to contend as stoutly for the sacred principles which in negotiation, and in the field, he always held paramount to every personal advantage, and to all the promptings of selfish ambition. (Loud and prolonged cheers.)

CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

Domestic.

The Ninth Provincial Council of Baltimore.—On Sunday, May 2d, the Ninth Provincial Council of Baltimore opened in the Metropolitan Church of that city. The Right Rev. Dr. McGill, Bishop of Richmond, preached the opening sermon. The other prelates who attended the Council were: the Right Rev. Michael O'Connor, Bishop of Pittsburg; the Right Rev. John N. Neumann, Bishop of Philadelphia; the Right Rev. Joshua Young, Bishop of Erie; the Right Rev. John Barry, Bishop of Savannah; the Right Rev. P. N. Lynch, Bishop of Charleston; the Right Rev. Augustine Verot, Vicar Apostolic of Florida; and the Very Rev. David Whelan, who represented the diocese of Wheeling, in place of his brother, the Right Rev. Dr. Whelan, absent in Europe. The mitred Abbot of St. Vincent, the Right Rev. Boniface Wimmer, also assisted at the Council, with all the Superiors of the religious orders and congregations of the province, and the theologians invited by the prelates to attend their deliberations.—*Baltimore Catholic Mirror.*

Death of a Priest.—We regret to announce the death of the Rev. Francis Bucaut, which took place in this city on Friday, 23d ult. He was a native of Canada, and ordained in 1854. For nearly three years he attended the French congregation at Rochester, New York. His disease was consumption. The funeral service took place on Sunday morning at the Church of St. Alphonsus.—*Ibid.*

Confirmation.—This august rite was administered by the same Right Rev. Prelate on Sunday the 25th ultimo., to 186 persons, of whom upwards of 80 were adults, and several of them converts. The Bishop's eloquent and most instructive addresses were listened to with marked attention and delight, by two of the largest audiences ever assembled in the Cathedral of Wheeling.—*Ibid.*

Diocese of Wheeling.—On the 22d of April was raised to the holy order of deacon, Mr. John T. Sullivan, formerly of the Sulpician Seminary, Baltimore. The day following, the same gentleman was elevated to the Priesthood—the Right Rev. Bishop Carroll, of Covington, performing the ceremony.—*Ibid.*

St. Vincent Infant's Orphan Asylum.—The Sisters in charge of St. Vincent's Infant Asylum return their grateful thanks to the ladies interested in the late Fair, and acknowledge the receipt of $3,500, being the proceeds—*Ibid.*

Consecration of Mgr. Horan.—The interesting ceremony of consecrating the Bishop of Kingston was to have taken place at St. Patrick's Church, Quebec, on Saturday, 1st of May. Monseigneur, Blanchet, Archbishop of Oregon City, and their Lordships the Bishops of Three Rivers, St. Hyacinthe, Montreal, Bytown, Kingston, London, and Hamilton, were expected to be present at the ceremony. The Rev. Mr. Kelly of Brockville was to preach on the occasion.

Return of our Bishop.—Our beloved Bishop returned home on Friday evening, the 23d April, after an absence of four months, in Cuba and Mexico, for the benefit of his health. We are happy to state that the brief visit to these countries has much benefited him.—*Pittsburg Catholic.*

The Quebec Petition against Incorporating Orangeism.—This petition, signed by his Grace the Archbishop; his lordship the Bishop of Tloa; the leading clergy; and upwards of sixteen hundred citizens of Quebec, has been forwarded to the Legislature.

A new Catholic Church is to be erected on the site of the present Church of St. Francis, on Vallejo street. It is to cost $40,000, of which 6,000 have been already subscribed. The building is to have two fine towers in front, the buttresses of which terminate with ornamented pinnacles. It is the intention of Father Peter to have a chime of bells in one of those towers. The building will be 137 feet 6 inches long and the breadth 60 feet. It will consist of a nave, two aisles, a sanctuary, sacristies, baptistry and organ gallery. There will be three altars. The baptistry will be in one of the naves, and the stairs, leading to the organ gallery in the other. The organ gallery will be the width of the entire Church. There will be pew room to seat 400 persons and free seats for the same number.

Rev. Mr. Kelly, the new pastor of St. Peter's, preached his introductory sermon at that Church yesterday morning (Sunday). He stated among other matters that arrangements had been made by which St. Peter's Schoolhouse (opposite the Church) would be fitted up so that a school would be open there in a few weeks. The Schoolhouse has been closed for a long time.—*Troy Budget.*

The new Catholic Church, now in course of erection, is hastening to completion in Norfolk, Va. The interior will be ready for the painter in a week more. This will be the most magnificent building in Virginia, costing $100,000.

There were fourteen persons confirmed in the Church of St. Francis, Cincinnati, on the 25th of April, Sunday forenoon, by Archbishop Purcell; and two hundred and fifty in the Cathedral in the afternoon. Of the latter several were converts.

We learn from the Cincinnati *Catholic Telegraph* that the Rev. Mr. Hammer, Pastor of St. Mary's Church, in that city, sailed for Europe, to try German Baths for the cure of rheumatism.

The Rev. F. Caro, a zealous and efficient Franciscan Missionary, has been appointed by the General of the Order, Delegate and Visitor General for the United States.

Mrs. Helena Wingate was lately received into the Catholic Church in St. Mary's Cathedral in San Francisco.

Some Sisters of Charity are on their way from France to establish a school for young ladies in Honolulu.

A good carpet is one of those things deemed indispensable in almost every family, and it is often difficult to learn just where a reliable and desirable article—price and quality considered—can be found. We are tolerably well acquainted with carpet stores, and cheerfully commend our friends to Mr. Donnelly, 98 Bowery, N. Y. He has a beautiful store, a fresh and well assorted stock, and is disposed to sell on fair terms; indeed, his experience and business facilities enable him to compete successfully with any other house. Call and see him when you want a good carpet. ap10 1y

MISCELLANEOUS.

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There is this great advantage in purchasing the Society's drafts—that the Bank has a branch in each of the principal towns in Ireland, and thus the losses by discount, and otherwise, are avoided.

The Society will be thankfu. for all early and substantial information of any fraud, imposition, or outrage, committed on emigrants, and will endeavor speedily to apply a remedy.

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No uniform is required. Students should bring with them three suits, six shirts, six pair of stockings, four towels, and three pairs of boots or shoes, brushes, &c.
nov17 REV. P. REILLY, *President.*

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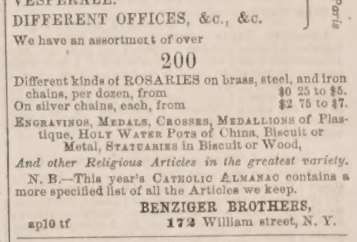

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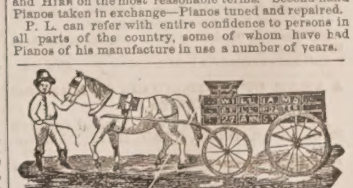

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